The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

Further Comments of the English Press on Lee's Invasion.

No Doubt Entertained of its Success.

Jeff. Davis to Dictate Terms of Peace from Washington.

The Roebuck-Lindsay Interviews with Napoleon.

Lord Palmerston on Amateur Diplomatists and Amateur Generals.

Minister Dayton Sounded by Drouyn de Lhuys on Mediation.

ASPECTS OF THE POLISH QUESTION

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Monday, July 20.

The steamship *Africa*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool 11th, via Queenstown 12th, arrived at this port at 5:30 P.M. to-day. She has 49 passengers for Halifax and 45 for Boston.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 10th.

The *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 10th.

The *St. Andrew* arrived at Liverpool on the 11th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Morning Post* says that Mr. LINDSAY is expected to favor the House of Commons on the 13th with a detailed account of his several interviews with the Emperor NAPOLEON from a note book, in which he noted down the substance of each conversation regarding America, when he returned from the Imperial closet. The *Post* questions the infallibility of Mr. LINDSAY as a reporter, and is anxious to know in what language the conference was carried on.

The *Morning Herald* learns that Mr. LAYARD's contradiction, notwithstanding, ROEBUCK's two principal allegations are substantially correct; that one member of the Cabinet, at least, has been [illegible] on the question of recognition, the same day the Foreign Secretary, whilst monopolizing all the responsibility, has very little control over the foreign affairs.

The *Daily News* says: "We are under the impression that the American war will soon be brought to a close, through the growing unpopularity in the North and the Confederate successes in the very neighborhood of Washington."

The scrip of the Confederate Loan on the 9th rose to ¾ dis. @ ¾ prem., and on the 10th to ¾ premium.

The *Times* (city article) argues that the premium on gold in New-York must again advance, not only on account of the dividends to be remitted to Europe, but from the cessation on the 30th June of the funding operation on the conversion of five-twenties in stock.

The London journals criticise the *Scotia's* news.

The *Times* says: "We may expect within a week to hear of President DAVIS being in Washington," and in a review of the present military situations finds ground for the conclusion. It says all have come to regard the loss of Washington as a great and critical contingency—almost a decision of the war itself, compelling overtures of peace from its unsuccessful defenders.

The *Post* remarks that Gen. HOOKER, finding himself outgeneraled, endeavors to cast odium on another; condemns the Army of the Potomac for its inactivity, while the invaders were pouring in a continuous stream into the land, which patriotism, if not military duty, ought to incite it to defend. The Federal Government is conscious that unless the tide of invasion is stemmed by regular troops, it will never be stopped at all.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

"The boldness and determination of the Confederates surprise us, as they must extort the praise of every soldier. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the audacity of Gen. LEE's enterprise, nor to conceive anything more contemptible than the resistance encountered in its execution. While Philadelphia trembles, Baltimore is hopeful. It would seem as if the Confederate leader did not care much for either, but is satisfied that he can occupy the one and liberate the other when his great blow shall have been struck successfully. But failure will be ruin. Failure in what? In nothing more nor less than an attempt to dictate terms of peace from the Capital of the United States."

The same journal, in view of the possibility of JEFFERSON DAVIS overthrowing President LINCOLN, says:

"Should another Government address us from Washington, it may be difficult—indeed impossible—to refuse to acknowledge it."

In the House of Commons, on the 9th, Mr. FORTESCUE said the transfer of interests in the Hudson's Bay Company to the new Company was not such as required the interference of the Government. All was perfectly legal, and no remonstrance has been received from Canada.

Mr. PEEL stated that the injury to the Malta and Alexandria cable had been found in shallow water, seventy miles from Alexandria. He expected it would be repaired in about a month.

Mr. LAYARD said the Government had no information upon the report that a further extension of ten days had been given the Japanese Government to reply to the English ultimatum.

Lord PALMERSTON moved a second reading of the fortifications bill, and, after a considerable opposition, the motion was agreed to. PALMERSTON argued that the American war furnished experience to justify proceeding with the fortifications. In reply to some strictures by Mr. COBDEN, he said that a General, although a good amateur diplomatist, was not likely to succeed as an amateur General. Amateur Generals had been tried in America. To wear uniforms and cockades in the hat were sufficient qualifications for the command of an army; but the result was that instead of Richmond being taken in ninety days, they were now expecting the rebels at Washington.

On the 10th Sir J. FERGUSON urged that, considering the change recently taken place in the character of the American war, it would be impolitic to resume discussion upon the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON also requested Mr. ROEBUCK to drop the further discussion, as it was not desirable to resume it, or to bind the Government to pledge themselves as to future action. Mr. ROEBUCK postponed his answer till the 13th, but thought a better answer than his would be heard before that day.

In the House of Lords Earl RUSSELL said the [illegible] Japanese entered deliberately into the treaty, and must be taught through civilized operations to respect strangers if they did not respect themselves. If war took place it would do good, if avoided by submission it would do more good.

The *Daily News*, referring to the question of postponing ROEBUCK's motion, attacks PALMERSTON, who, in supporting the postponement, manages to convey to the House the impression that he too was anxiously expecting news from Washington which might affect the action of the British Government.

The *Herald* says there is great justice in Mr. FERGUSON's view; that it would be a misfortune if the vote of the House of Commons should make it appear that the House was hostile to the independence of the Southern Confederacy, when the Confederate army was at the gates of Washington, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

MULREADY, the distinguished artist, is dead.

FRANCE.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash on hand of nearly 40,000,000 francs.

Le Nord has reason to believe that Mr. DAYTON did not declare that America would consider the recognition of the Confederate States as a *casus belli*.

Drouyn de Lhuys asked Mr. Dayton whether a fresh offer of mediation would be well received at Washington. Mr. Dayton gave a negative answer.

SPAIN.

Rumors of Ministerial changes are unfounded.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh letters assert that GORTSCHAKOFF's reply to the notes of the three Powers will be very pacific. It will only make some reserves relative to the time and place of the Conference.

DENMARK.

The Copenhagen *Journal* says the probable cause of the repeated meeting of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden is the prospect of serious differences between Germany and Denmark.

POLAND.

Encounters continue to be daily reported. In two fights near Konin, the Russians were driven into Prussian territory, and were reconducted to the frontier with military honors by the Prussian authorities.

Prince [illegible] was arrested at Lemberg on suspicion of having supported the late expedition to Volhynia.

Persecutions of ladies for wearing mourning in Volhynia were increasing.

That portion of the Paris Press which has most strongly advocated the cause of Poland, continues to urge the French Government to action.

It is stated that the Russians are reconstructing the massive batteries at Bomarsund which were dismantled by the Allies in the Crimean war.

The Swedish Cabinet intends to send a protest to the five Powers.

PRUSSIA.

The editor of the Berlin *National Zeitung* has been condemned to four weeks imprisonment and hard labor on the fortifications, [illegible] for publishing an article from the London *Times* on Prussia.

GREECE.

Order was completely restored at Athens. The Bank was saved. The garrison has been sent to the provinces.

Commercial News by the Africa.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports: The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 39,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and 9,000 bales to exporters. The market opened with an upward tendency, but quotations remained unchanged. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
New-Orleans	24d.	22½d.
Mobile	23¾d.	21¾d.
Uplands	23d.	20¾d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 318,000 bales, including 46,000 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester report the market for goods and yarns as steady and firmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is generally very dull, with a slight decline on all qualities. CORN is quiet and steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.'s and others' circulars report: FLOUR dull and downward, with a decline of 1s. @ 6d. ℔ bbl.; State, 22s. @ 24s. WHEAT very dull, and declined 3d. ℔ cental; Red Western, 8s. @ 9s. 10d.; Red Southern, 9s. @ 9s. 2d.; White Western, 9s. 6d. @ 10s.; White Southern, 10s. @ 10s. 9d. CORN steady; Mixed, 28s. 9d.; White, 30s. 6d. @ 32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally quiet and steady. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: BEEF firm with small sales at last quotations. PORK dull. BACON steady. LARD quiet and steady. TALLOW easier at 39s. @ 42s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR flat. COFFEE inactive. RICE steady. ASHES—sales small at 29s. @ 30s. for Pots and Pearls. COD OIL nominal. LINSEED OIL steady at 46s. ROSIN buoyant; common 20s. @ 22s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 105s. WAKEFIELD, NASH & ENGLISH report: PETROLEUM active and advancing; Refined 2s. 5d. @ 2s. 6d.; Crude, 17s. 6d. @ 18s. FREIGHTS dull.

LONDON MARKETS—(BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS inactive but steady. COFFEE inactive at a decline of 6d. @ 1s. IRON firmer with a slight advance. LINSEED CAKES steady. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE active at 100s. RESIN firm. RICE quiet. SUGAR heavy and quotations easier. TALLOW declining. TEA steady. PETROLEUM downward; quoted 2s. 3d. for Refined. SPERM OIL nominal. LINSEED OIL steady at 44s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed, Friday, at 92⅝ @ 92¾ for Money. The returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in bullion, for the week, of £285,000.

On the 10th there was an average demand for discount, and the supply of money continued abundant. Stocks were firm, and a favorable tendency became apparent on a partial publication of the *Scotia's* news, it being interpreted as favorable to peace.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market for American Securities is dull and nominal. Illinois Central Railroad, 20 @ 22 discount; Erie Railroad, 61½ @ 62½.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, July 11.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market remains quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is very dull. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed at 92⅝ @ 92¾ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad, 20 @ 22 discount; Erie Railroad, 61½ @ 62½.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The sales for the week ending the 10th were 5,500 bales. Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 300 francs; *bas*, 273 francs. The market is firm and steady. Stock in port, 27,500 bales.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 66f. 60c.

IMPORTANT MISSION TO EUROPE.

BOSTON, Monday, July 20.

Hon. WILLIAM WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department, will leave Boston in Wednesday's steamer as the accredited agent of the United States to the Courts of Europe, and as the Commissioned legal adviser of our Ministers in England and France, in reference to matters of great importance. A fleet of powerful iron-clad steamers is now being fitted out at [illegible], in Great Britain, supposed to be intended for the rebel navy; and his visit probably has direct reference to that fact.

The Rebel Pirates at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, July 20.

The report published in a morning paper here of the attempted escape of the *Tacony's* prisoners, proves to be unfounded.

The schooner *J. C. Curtis* has returned here yesterday from a cruise after pirates.

END OF MORGAN'S GREAT RAID

Unsuccessful Attempts to Cross the Ohio at Various Points.

One Hundred and Fifty Rebels Killed and Drowned, and Over a Thousand Prisoners with the Artillery Taken.

Probable Capture of the Entire Force.

CLEVELAND, Monday, July 20.

MORGAN made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Ohio yesterday, near Cooleysville, but was prevented by a gunboat. One hundred and fifty rebels were killed and drowned. A thousand prisoners were taken, with their artillery. Among the prisoners were Col. WARD and Col. DICK MORGAN, a brother of JOHN. The band was scattered among the hills. Gen. [illegible] is confident of capturing the balance of the party to-day.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 20.

On Saturday morning MORGAN's forces were overtaken near Pomeroy by Gens. HOBSON and JUDAH, who had formed a junction. MORGAN finding himself in close quarters, and learning that the ford at Buffington Island was well guarded, broke up his band into small squads, in order to escape. One squad, with six pieces of artillery, made for the crossing at Buffington. Our gunboats drove them back, with the loss of 150 killed and wounded. Our cavalry charged and captured the battery, killing a number of the rebels.

Cols. WOLFORD and SHACKLEFORD succeeded in capturing one lot of 575 and another of 575, beside numerous squads, making in all over 1,000 prisoners. Our cavalry is in pursuit of the balance of the command, which is entirely broken up and scattered among the hills. The position of our forces is such that the rebels cannot cross the Ohio, nor get much further North.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 20—P.M.

Our forces are continually capturing MORGAN's men.

BASIL DUKE was captured near Pomeroy, this morning. Thirteen hundred men have been taken, so far.

Maj. BROWN, commanding a battalion of the Tenth Kentucky cavalry, has arrived here, with 150 prisoners, captured during a reconnoissance near Abingdon, Va.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

After the Surrender—The Terms of Surrender—Servants Claimed by Confederate Officers as "Private Property"—How Gens. Grant and Logan Disposed of the Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

I have already mentioned that in discussing the "terms of surrender," as the Confederates call it, but the "concessions" following the *unconditional surrender*, as Gen. GRANT calls it, the Confederate officers were told that they might carry away their private property, side arms, &c., and also have one horse apiece. Thirty teams were also allowed them for transporting their provisions and baggage.

These modest Confederate gentlemen now affect to believe it was understood that, in the stipulation concerning the taking away of their private property, were included their negroes, or as they classically term them, "body servants," because they consider them private property. As a matter of course this absurd claim on the part of the Confederates has caused more disturbance and been fruitful of more trouble to the Provost-Marshal and his assistants than all other things together. Of course the servants, like their masters, have had to be paroled, but, unlike them, they are not anxious to leave in a *hurry*; and those who do wish to leave do not wish to travel in the same direction with their masters. All this causes trouble. At first they tried persuasion, then made brilliant promises, then threatened, and, finally, in their desperation, fell back on the "terms of surrender." They found their private property moving around town, and, to all appearances, as much gentlemen as themselves. (Some of them, during the first day or two after the capture of the place, in the desperation of their hunger, actually stood behind their *private property*, and modestly begged for something to eat, and were glad to "accept" what was left from the niggers' meal. National officers who saw this, made the statement to me as a solemn fact.) They had difficulty in finding their private property, and when they did find it, it would not stay where they put it. But, worse than this, and the unkindest cut of all, they actually found some of their private property in a camp below the town, enlisted as Union soldiers, and learning the manual of the piece! This was a new revelation decidedly. Was it possible that this property of theirs was to be taken for public uses—and such uses? It was a "violation of the agreement;" it was not "using them as gentlemen; for how could a gentleman subsist without a nigger?" A horse was well enough in its way, but who was to take care of the horse?

Gen. LOGAN was accordingly besieged with the most pitiful complaints of bad faith, and the Provost-Marshal heard nothing or little else from morning to night but "My nigger," "My servant," "Can't I have my servant?"

To make a long story short, Gen. LOGAN, to whom the officers in command of the *Corps d'Afrique* complained of constant interference from these rebel claimants of negroes, gave orders not to enlist any more colored men until these Confederate officers had left the place. At the same time, an order was issued not to allow any of them to carry negroes beyond the lines, or to permit them to go out. "If I had been let alone," said the Colonel of the colored regiment, "my regiment would have been full by this time." Those who have seen these colored men in line, and under drill, have spoken of them as a fine, soldierly-looking set of men.

A Union officer was conversing with a rebel officer yesterday, when this subject came up. "Oh, don't talk to me about nigger soldiers, it makes me sick," exclaimed the rebel. No doubt of it.

LATER.—I learn that Gen. GRANT has removed all constraint over the peripatetic "private property" of the rebels, by allowing all who wish to go with their masters to do so. If they elect to remain in our lines, and ask protection, they cannot be removed.

SATURDAY, July 11.

The business of paroling was completed last evening—31,200 individual paroles having been issued. These included officers and privates on their feet, and 10,000 invalids in hospitals and convalescent camps. Most of them have gone. They are taken outside of Gen. SHERMAN's lines—wherever that may be. Large numbers have been skulking in out-of-the-way places, and along the river, waiting for opportunities to be ferried over, but they are not allowed to cross the river. Under the cartel of exchange, no one can take the oath of allegiance.

With these 31,000, added to at least 1,200 killed, wounded and prisoners at Helena on the 4th, and with the prisoners continually being sent into Gen. SHERMAN, our Provost-Marshal and military authorities have their hands full.

The story about Gen. GRANT's having been cheered by the citizens when he rode into the town is not correct. The troops cheered, but the secesh remained sullenly and savagely quiet.

By the published General Orders which I send, it will be seen that the military authorities intend not to repeat the blunders committed at Memphis. No general trading here will be permitted for the benefit of the rebels, who are always sure to profit most by it. The place will be held as a military post, strictly, and the enemies of the country need not expect to replenish their exhausted larders, cellars and wardrobes under our auspices. Families are slowly returning to their vacant dwellings, and are glad to accept protection from the military authorities.

An officer from Gen. BANKS' Staff came up on the steamer *Gen. Price* on Wednesday evening, with dispatches to Gen. GRANT. The siege was progressing at Port Hudson in the usual way, but Gen. GARDNER, it was stated by deserters, had promised to surrender on the 10th, if reinforcements or relief did not arrive. They, too, like Vicksburgh, were enjoying the luxuries of mule diet.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. BANKS.

Gen. HERRON's division, of about 5,000 men, are embarking to-day for Port Hudson, and others, I hear, are to follow immediately. This will insure the capture of the place in due time.

The rebels, it is reported, have opened communication through Grant's Pass, from Mobile Bay into Mississippi Sound, and have fortified the adjacent islands. They threaten Ship Island, and even talk about attacking New-Orleans, by way of the Regolets and Lake Ponchartrain. They send word they have 80,000 men in Alabama. Of course, we are bound to believe all they say.

The town will be left just as we found it, except so far as it may be necessary to remove barricades, &c., to facilitate public business.

The ten thousand and odd sick and wounded, by the terms of surrender, are to be fed and doctored until they are sufficiently recovered to be able to leave. When convalescent, they will be sent out of the lines.

GEN. SHERMAN AT RAYMOND.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN is up to yesterday. His forces were then at Raymond, having left Jackson to his left. He has been continually skirmishing with JOHNSTON, whose movements indicated that he was intending to go to Port Hudson. We are daily capturing prisoners, cutting off detachments of his rear guard, or picking up stragglers. They all come here, and will be sent up the river. Six hundred have arrived. There has been all sorts of rumors in town, most of them weak inventions of the enemy—among others, the reported death of Gen. OSTERHAUS. They have previously killed, by rumor, all our Generals in turn. Nothing is known of the matter at headquarters.

The weather is very hot, tempered only by occasional showers. The town, on the grays and butternuts retiring, is becoming more quiet. Here the opening of the Mississippi, which must virtually follow the fall of Port Hudson, is considered as the earnest of peace, and an early restoration of order and free trade in the Valley of the Mississippi.

ADAMS' Express Agency was in full blast here on the day following the surrender of the town. They are doing a good business. D. S.

GEN. LOGAN'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS POST, VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—For the better government of the City of Vicksburgh the following orders will be rigidly enforced:

All Department orders, and particularly the orders regulating and prohibiting trade south of Helena, will be strictly observed. No liquors or merchandise of any kind will be permitted to land at the levee or brought within the lines of the fortifications, with the exception of sanitary stores and such sutlers' stores as are allowed by orders from the War Department. Sutlers' stores must be located in the camps of their respective regiments. Provisions from adjacent plantations may be brought inside the lines under such restrictions as shall be hereafter imposed. No citizen or soldier will be permitted to leave or enter the city, except upon the pass of the Provost-Marshal or a general officer. Supply trains for the troops adjacent and the army in the field will be permitted to pass after proper examination by the officer of the guard.

No person will be permitted to pass about the city between 9 P.M. and "Reveille," except he be furnished with the countersign. All persons apprehended violating this rule will be confined in the city guard-room and brought before the Provost-Marshal, or the Major-General Commanding for examination. The utmost quietude and regularity will be observed and enforced by the troops on duty in the city. Private houses will not be entered by soldiers, except under proper orders. All public property will be protected from molestation.

Guards will be posted near the city, and on the different streets; patrols, under active and vigilant officers, will be kept moving about the levee, city, and its approaches.

All boats arriving at or leaving this Post will be subjected to such examination as may be necessary to prevent the arrival or departure of improper persons or articles. The Provost-Marshal, officers of guards, patrols, and detachments are charged with the enforcement of these orders, and are directed to report promptly, to these Headquarters, all violations of military propriety, discipline, or regulations.

By Order of Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
R. R. TOWNES, Acting-Adjutant-General.

THE PURSUIT OF BRAGG.

Gen. Rosecrans' Advance Reported to be at Rome, Ga.

MEMPHIS, Friday, July 17.

Gen. HURLBUT's scouts arrived at Corinth to-day, from Decatur and Jacksonville. They report that BRAGG was retreating precipitately into Georgia, followed by ROSECRANS' forces. ROSECRANS' advance was reported to be at Rome, Ga.

The scouts report that BRAGG was endeavoring to make a junction with JOHNSTON, and that desertions from his army were numerous.

Naval Movements.

THE PASSAIC ORDERED TO CHARLESTON.

Admiral PAULDING yesterday morning received instructions to dispatch the iron-clad battery *Passaic* to Charleston with all convenient speed. Accordingly the officers of the vessel were immediately summoned on board, steam was got up, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon the vessel dropped from her anchorage down the river. She made a trial trip day before yesterday for the purpose of testing the value of a "basket" intended to protect the propeller when moving amid obstructions. The invention failed, and the ship sailed without it. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, EDWARD SIMPSON; Assistant Surgeon, Edgar Holden; Assistant Paymaster, Jesse P. Woodbury; Acting Master, Samuel House; Paymaster's Steward, J. Dunkles; Second [illegible], O. W. Davis; First Assistant Engineer, N. B. Littig; Second Assistant Engineer, H. W. Robie; Third Assistant Engineers, J. W. Mitchell, W. A. Dripps and J. Hooper; Acting Ensigns, L. C. Emmerson and H. R. Baker; Yeoman, W. J. McCoombs.

THE IRON-CLAD ROANOKE A SUCCESS.

Experiments have been made on board the iron-clad *Roanoke*, at Newport News, and a report of the proceedings has been forwarded to the Navy Department. The ordnance and other departments of the vessel tested turn out to be completely successful, and the *Roanoke* is now at the disposal of the Government for any service it may see fit to order her.

AN ENTIRELY NEW TYPE OF IRON-CLADS ORDERED TO BE BUILT.

The Navy Department has decided to build another new batch of iron-clad vessels-of-war, differing in several important respects from all those hitherto constructed in this country. Instead of being propelled by a screw they will have paddle-wheels, and be entirely iron, with only the necessary wooden backing. The following parties have contracted to build one each of the new vessels: THOMAS ROWLAND, of Greenpoint; one contractor in Philadelphia, and one in Boston. These ships will be finished about the same time as the fifteen light-draft vessels.

THE RETREAT OF LEE.

The Main Body of His Army Between Winchester and Culpepper.

GENERAL MEADE IN ACTIVE PURSUIT.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 20.

The movements of LEE are enveloped in as much mystery as were his operations in the Shenandoah Valley prior to advancing into Maryland and Pennsylvania. The main body of his army is supposed to be somewhere between Winchester and Culpepper. Gen. MEADE is in active pursuit, and will soon be heard from. The *Republican* this afternoon says:

"LEE's army is moving leisurely down the valley toward Richmond. He is evidently either confident that he has the advantage in his route, and that he can move his forces on the southern side of the mountains unmolested, or he has assurances of a cooperating force advancing to meet him, or his army is so worn out and exhausted that it cannot move rapidly. It is certain that he is not so far in advance of MEADE as the public has been led to suppose, and collisions between portions of our forces and portions of the rebel army are liable to occur."

GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. SICKLES has so far recovered from his wounds as to be able to ride about in his carriage and return the calls of his friends.

REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 20.

The *Inquirer*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

HAGERSTOWN, Sunday, July 19.

The rear guard of Gen. LEE's army left Martinsburgh at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning—a few cavalrymen picketing the other side of the Potomac.

Our whole force is across the river. The Potomac is falling rapidly.

Gen. LEE is retreating his main force by way Strasburgh and Staunton, not by Culpepper.

The Late Invasion.

THE REBELS AT WILLIAMSPORT.

Mr. THOMAS O. HARTER, a Government detective, who was arrested by the rebels and subsequently managed to escape, tells the following story of his observations:

He learned that the rebels had commenced to make preparations to cross the river as early as Monday week, [illegible] they first began to arrive at Williamsport from Gettysburgh.

At Williamsport there were only two flatboats or scows at hand, each of which was capable of carrying about forty men and two wagons at a single trip. In this way they crossed a large number of wagons, sick and wounded soldiers and prisoners. This mode of transit being very slow, necessity compelled them to adopt a more expeditious mode to escape the threatened attack of MEADE's army, of which some appeared to have a great dread.

To construct a pontoon bridge was decided on, and forthwith the contents of a lumber-yard at Williamsport was appropriated, and men were set to work immediately building scows—nine of which were finished on Monday last, and floated down to Falling Waters. These scows were covered over with boards, forming a substantial pontoon bridge. The crossing of LEE's main force commenced on Monday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and all got over late that night. Most of the infantry, and lighter troops, forded the water, which was breast deep, and many were drowned, but the artillery all crossed on the pontoon bridge at Falling Waters.

Mr. HARTER saw thousands of cattle swimming across the Potomac, and learned that from the time the rebels first came into Maryland, scarcely a day passed that they did not pass over large droves of cattle, sheep and horses in the same way, the product of their thieving operations in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Mr. HARTER on Monday mixed with the rebel soldiers before they commenced to cross, and had a good opportunity of learning their feelings. Many of the line officers and privates openly expressed their disgust at the failure of the campaign in Pennsylvania, and avowed themselves as sick and tired of the war.

In one case a rebel soldier stopped at a farm-house to get a drink of water, and being supplied left his gun standing near the house. The farmer called out to him that he had forgotten his gun. The soldier replied:

"—— the gun. I'm sick and tired of it, and the war too. I'll not take it along, as I shall never use it any more. If you want it you can keep it;" and off he went, leaving the gun with the farmer.

THE REBELS AT M'CONNELLSBURGH, PA.

The editor of the Fulton *Republican*, published at McConnellsburgh, Pa., says that while the rebels occupied that town, his office was pointed out to them by the Copperheads as an Abolition concern. Several of the officers called upon him, and asked to see his files. After examining them, the Lieutenant in command said, "I see, Sir, this is a Republican paper; you advocate a vigorous prosecution of the war, and are in favor of sustaining your Government in everything. I like to see a man one thing or another." Taking several copies of the paper, they left without molesting anything in the office, to the great indignation of the Copperheads of that place.

Excelsior Brigade.

List of casualties in the Excelsior brigade, (Second brigade, Second division, Third army corps,) commanded by Col. WM. R. BREWSTER, at the battle of Gettysburgh, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863.

Col. BREWSTER had two horses shot under him. Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER, Assistant Adjutant-General, wounded; Capt. GEO. LE FEVRE, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, wounded.

	Officers. Killed.	Officers. Wounded.	Enlisted Men. Killed.	Enlisted Men. Wound'd.	Enlisted Men. Miss'g.	Total.
1st Excelsior	—	5	20	85	6	117
2d Excelsior	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3d Excelsior	—	1	1	73	39	114
4th Excelsior, (2d Fire Zou.)	4	11	40	[illegible]	5	108
5th Excelsior	—	6	13	60	[illegible]	80
120th N.Y. Vol.	7	10	23	144	19	203

RECAPITULATION.

13 officers killed, 54 wounded; 115 enlisted men killed, [illegible] wounded, 79 missing. Total, 779.

The brigade went into action with 1,837 officers and men; lost 779, being nearly 45 per cent. of the entire number.

Col. BREWSTER, with a detachment of the brigade, recaptured three pieces of artillery, which had been taken by the rebels, taking from one of them the colors of the Eighth Florida, and bringing in the Major and thirty men of that regiment.

The Payment of Troops.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 20.

Gov. CURTIN was present at a meeting of Bank Presidents to-day, and arranged for the payment of all the State troops called out during the late emergency. They will all be paid before being mustered out. Good feeling prevailed among all parties, and the Bank Presidents evinced the best disposition to aid the State in her defence.

A Shaker Shot by a Soldier.

BOSTON, Monday, July 20.

At Concord, N. H., on Saturday, CALVIN DYER, a well-known Shaker [illegible], was shot by a soldier named THOMAS WEIR, and is not expected to live. The difficulty related to some children whom WEIR had placed in care of the [illegible].

THE CAVALRY SERVICE.

Details of the Operations of Our Cavalry During the Campaign Against Lee.

Fifteen Battles Fought Within Sixteen Days.

The Battles of Hanover, Hunterstown, Gettysburgh, Monterey, Smithsburgh, Hagerstown, (3) Williamsport, (3) Boonsboro, (2) Funkstown, Antietam Creek and Falling Waters.

The Results—Incidents—The Night Attack Upon the Enemy's Train, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FALLING WATERS, Md., Wednesday, July 15, 1863.

In addition to the battles of Beverly Ford, Aldie, Middleburgh and Upperville, now matters of history, I have to record fifteen more engagements of our cavalry with the enemy, in thirteen of which cavalry was exclusively used, with flying artillery—all within sixteen days. I have already furnished you with brief accounts of these battles as they have transpired—such as could be hastily prepared when prostrated by fatigue produced by physical exertion and the loss of sleep, and laboring under the depressing effect of a relapse from the wildest excitement and while seated on the wet grass or under a dripping tree—valuable time, in which companions sought repose. But how describe fifteen battles in sixteen days? To do the subject justice would require the pen of a VICTOR HUGO and as much time as was consumed in the preparation of *Les Miserables*. Surrounded as I am at this moment by all the paraphernalia of actual war, deadly contest still raging within hearing, eye, within full sight of my temporary abode, fully expecting the enemy to force me upon the road at any moment, should our arms meet with but a temporary and even the slightest reverse—it is impossible to describe with that minuteness of detail desirable, the scenes of strife that have passed under my own observation in the brief space of time mentioned. The whole scene, as reviewed at this time, *seems more like a dream than a reality*. Fighting by day, and marching and sometimes fighting at night, in thunderstorms, crossing mountains and fording swollen rivers—with a wily, relentless foe bold in front and flank, made desperate by his situation—a river in his rear, with only one pontoon and almost without a train, and a large victorious army in front pressing him into his lair.

In attempting to write this *résumé*, I am prompted quite as much to the task by a desire to do justice to the noble dead who sleep in a soldier's grave, to those now suffering from wounds received, to the survivors who have passed through these terrible ordeals unscathed, and last to the cavalry arm of the service, as I am with any hope of presenting anything particularly new. Shame! shame! that while our volunteers are freely laying their lives upon the altar of their country—fighting battles and suffering all the trials and exposure incident to active military life—that now, when death and disease has thinned their ranks, and the necessities of the country require more men, there can be found those at home who have the effrontery to resist the means adopted to secure so desirable an end. Could the men engaged in the recent disturbance in New-York have heard the indignation expressed by our soldiers when they first read of the riot in New-York, from newspapers scattered along the column to-day, and the wish that they could be led against that mob, they would never dare look a soldier in the face again.

On the 26th of June, after the battles of Aldie, Middleburgh and Upperville, the cavalry moved forward to Leesburgh, thence across the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry to Poolesville, passing through Seneca Mills, Middlebrook, Doub's Station, Jefferson, to Frederick City. At this point the force was divided, and went in different directions. As Gen. KILPATRICK was placed in command of the largest division, and being a man of fertile genius, whose heart is in the cause in which he is engaged—and withal, one of the most daring cavalry officers in the United States or any other service, the writer concluded that his duty to the paper he represented required him to proceed with a command which promised so much. For once his judgment was not at fault. The experience of the last ten days has proved quite conclusively that the third division of the cavalry is the place for representatives of newspapers in search of either news, fatigue or fighting.

Leaving Frederick on Sunday, the 28th, Walkersville, Mount Pleasant, Liberty, Johnsville, Middleburgh, Taneytown and Littlestown were passed through, without any important event to record; and on the 30th, (Tuesday,) Hanover was reached. As the troops crossed the line into Pennsylvania, their spirits seemed to be revived by the fertile fields and homelike scenes around them. Cheerfully they moved on—many of them, alas! too soon, to their last resting-place.

THE BATTLE AT HANOVER.

At about midday Gen. KILPATRICK, with his command, was passing through Hanover, in York County, Penn.—a town containing 3,000 inhabitants—and when the rear of Gen. FARNSWORTH's brigade had arrived at the easterly end of the place, Gen. CUSTER's brigade having advanced to Abbottsville, Gen. STUART made a simultaneous attack upon his rear and right flank. The attack was entirely a surprise, as no enemy had been reported in the vicinity; and under any ordinary General, or less brave troops, so sudden and impetuous was the first charge, the whole command would have been thrown into the wildest confusion, and, as a necessary consequence, suffered a severe loss and a disastrous defeat. The force was in the hands of a master. Speedily making his dispositions, the General [illegible] upon the [illegible] and advancing enemy the Fifth New-York cavalry—a regiment never known to falter in an emergency. Gen. STUART in person led the charging column, and the Fifth was led by Gen. FARNSWORTH and Major HAMMOND. For some time the contest hung in the balance, but Gen. CUSTER's brigade returning after a severe struggle, which lasted nearly four hours, the enemy was forced to retire. They lost in this encounter a stand of colors, [illegible] men—[illegible] of whom were killed and wounded among the latter was Capt. JAMES DICKINSON, of Baltimore, attached to the Tenth Virginia cavalry. Lieut.-Col. PAYNE, of the same regiment was taken prisoner, together with [illegible]

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others—officers of the line, non-commissioned officers and privates. It was in this fight that the Adjutant of the Fifth New-York, Lieut. GAUL, lost his life while gallantly leading his men.

As the cavalry by the battles at Aldie and Upperville, prevented the rebel STUART from marching his column through Maryland and Pennsylvania by the way of Edwards' Ferry and Boonsboro, so did the whipping of him at Hanover prevent further marauding excursions toward the centre of the State.

STUART and EWELL, the subsidiary chiefs of the rebel army, when they heard that KILPATRICK was on their track, abandoned the disgraceful work they were engaged in, and began to look about them for a safe exit from the State.

These legalized Dick Turpins had demanded tribute in almost every town visited by them, and threatened to destroy the towns unless their demands were promptly met. In each town the citizens only refused to comply, but prepared rather to sacrifice their property than to yield to the invaders. In nearly every place, I regret to say, the reverse of all this was acted upon. At York, a town of 12,000 inhabitants, the Chief Burgomaster, a man named SMALL, rode seven miles to surrender the town, and before any demand had been made for its surrender. Gen. EARLY commanded to say that if in the course of his peregrinations York was yielded, he would consider the surrender as an ameliorating circumstance. Visiting the place, he demanded a ransom of $100,000 and a supply of provisions and clothing for his whole command. A committee of citizens was actually formed, and got up in desperate haste the liquid contributions were turned over to the Rebel authorities, who magnanimously offered to spare the town then, provided the balance of the money demanded was paid upon his return, which he did within a few days. Fortunately, Gen. KILPATRICK's troops frightened this pink of Generals away, and the citizens of York and vicinity were saved the opportunity of further humiliating themselves.

On the Saturday previous to Aldie, a Major of 150 of STUART's cavalry entered that place, and did pretty much as they pleased, not one of the 2,000 inhabitants daring to remonstrate, or raise a finger in self-defence. In fact it appears they met more friends than enemies—for they found those who gave them information as to the movements of our troops, and were thereby enabled to make the sudden attack they did upon the rear of Gen. FARNSWORTH's brigade the following Tuesday. Indeed, I have had in my possession a letter written by Private Lee, and addressed at Gen. STUART on the very morning of the attack, giving a correct account of Gen. KILPATRICK's movements—"obtained," he says, "from a citizen, and is reliable." There was no "reliable citizen" in all Pennsylvania to inform Gen. KILPATRICK of the movements of Gen. STUART, were the rear of Gen. FARNSWORTH's brigade, under commanders throughout the campaign in that State, labored under almost as many disadvantages as if campaigning in an enemy's country. Indeed, not until we arrived near Gettysburgh could any valuable information as to the enemy's movements be obtained. In connection with the editor of a paper in Hanover, whom I accidentally met, and showing him the letter of Private Lee, I made the editor's fact the rebels supposed to have a great many sympathizers in that vicinity. He replied, "I don't know as to that, but you see this is a very strong Democratic County, and the Democrats were opposed to the removal of McCLELLAN." Letting alone active disloyalty, were potent yet to the traitors, who sought to sneak their treason under the garb of Democracy in this town, that they might be plundered by the marauders. One man, a jeweler, was thus pointed out, and his stock in trade, though concealed, was immediately and divided among the rebel soldiers. In Hanover, and at other points—particularly in York County—the enemy found warm friends ready to welcome them, and actually received some returns for their army. Women at the Washington Hotel in York decorated themselves by waving their handkerchiefs in token of welcome to the rebel troops, and there were a number of citizens who spread tables for the officers, and invited them to their houses. At Mechanicsville, one "Democrat" was so buoyant that he mounted a sword, and guided the rebel column to the railroad junction, where they destroyed a large amount of property. There seemed to be a perfect understanding between the enemy and men whose loyalty had been questioned before. One of this class recovered nine horses from STUART, "they were taken by mistake." The temper of a hotel at Abbotstown—who, I regret to say, was once a leading "Wide Awake"—also manifested his pleasure at receiving a visit from the rebels. Fortunately, even the Democrats of York County have seen all they wish of rebels—a column of, whom can be smelled as far as a slave-ship. A majority of the women in Hanover and elsewhere are truly loyal. They cared for the wounded—even taking them from the streets while bullets were flying around promiscuously. They furnished provisions to the soldiers, and in most instances, positively refusing to receive any pay. In one instance, a citizen voluntarily exchanged horses with a scout to enable the latter to escape.

While our troops were engaged at Hanover, another rebel force made a dash at Littlestown, with a view of capturing a train near that place. Lieut-Col. ALEXANDER and Capt. ANDERSON happened to be near the spot at the time, and repulsed the enemy with the Fifth and Sixth Michigan regiments.

Before visiting Pennsylvania, there is not a shade of doubt but what the rebels expected to secure a large acquisition to their force as soon as the State was invaded. 75,000 men was the number they every where, in Maryland and Virginia, told the citizens, as they passed along, would join them. But your Correspondent is a man of words, and when asked to fight, many of them, at least, suddenly began to love the Union. The enemy lost more men by desertion in Pennsylvania than they received in recruits.

A little boy named SETZ, 12 years of age, who came out as bugler in the first Maine cavalry, was active in the fight, and had a horse killed under him at Hanover. Since that time he has been adopted as an aid by Gen. KILPATRICK, and is always to be seen near the General, whether in a charge or elsewhere. Since Hanover he has had another horse killed under him, and one wounded.

Wednesday, July 2, Gen. KILPATRICK made a forced march to the vicinity of Heidlersburg, to intercept STUART, who was moving toward the main body of the rebel army. Unfortunately, the information of this movement came too late; the enemy had passed the point indicated two hours before the head of the column reached it. In the then jaded condition of the horses, it was impossible to continue the pursuit, and the command fell back several miles, and bivouacked for the night.

THE BATTLE AT HUNTERSTOWN.

Thursday, July 3, Gen. KILPATRICK moved his whole command upon Hunterstown, and driving in the enemy's pickets, attacked the left flank of the army. Gen. GARGE's command had the day before been fighting the enemy at Gettysburgh, and held the hill west of the town until driven from it by the artillerymen attempted, to the Eleventh corps—a position which cost many valuable lives to retake.

The column did not reach Hunterstown until 4 o'clock P. M., when a squadron of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, headed by Capt. EGGE, charged through and drove the enemy back upon his reserve on the Gettysburgh road. After surveying the position, Gen. FARNSWORTH's brigade was ordered on a road to the right leading to Cashtown, and Gen. GARGE's brigade was placed to the left. Company A, Capt. TAUSSIG, of the Sixth Michigan, was ordered to charge upon the rebel force then in sight, of the same time two companies of the Sixth were deployed as skirmishers in a wheat-field obliquely to the road, so as to pour in a raking fire upon the enemy, should the force sent forward be repulsed. The charge ordered was made, Gen. GARGE and Capt. TAUSSIG leading it. The company was repulsed, and the enemy came charging down the road at a fearful rate, yelling like fiends. But their tune was soon changed. Two shells from BAKER's battery, together with a flank fire from the Michiganders in the wheat-field, soon brought them to an about face. FARNSWORTH's battery was soon in position, and a regular artillery duel commenced, and was continued until after nightfall. Our fire was very destructive to the enemy, as prisoners of rank have since admitted. Capt. TAUSSIG was severely wounded, two men were killed, and some twenty on the rebel side. The enemy's loss must have exceeded very severe, for they left three dead officers and four dead men on the field, besides a number of their wounded. In the charge made by the men of the Sixth Michigan, a boy named [illegible], of Company [illegible], by his own account, was active in killing a man who was trying to kill Gen. GARGE, whose horse had been shot in the *melée*.

Having repulsed the enemy, Gen. KILPATRICK received orders to join the main command at "Two Taverns," which place was reached at about 4 o'clock Friday morning, July 3. Three hours afterwards the whole command was again in motion, and by 11 o'clock, made a dash upon the right rear of the enemy, with a view of destroying his train, if possible, and, at all events, creating a diversion. Owing to a misunderstanding, one brigade (Gen. GARGE's) of this division went to the right, and, consequently, the first object mentioned was not accomplished, but the second was fully. It was known that the enemy would make his forces on Friday, for the purpose of breaking our right. The sudden and unexpected attack of Gen. KILPATRICK on his own right caused the enemy to fear a flank movement in that direction, and changed the character of the battle from attack to simply defensive. Unexpectedly hearing heavy firing, and receiving a brisk attack on their left flank and rear, the enemy sent forward a large force of infantry to cooperate with the cavalry, thus being pressed back. Having had their skirmishers driven from the rear, the rebels formed behind two stone and rail fences, one a few rods in the rear of the other, and slightly back on the banks of Gen. KILPATRICK was anxious to carry this position, because, if successful, the enemy's ammunition train could be reached. Every means has been used to start the enemy for a charge, but unsuccessfully. The First Vermont, Col. PENNIMAN; First Virginia, Maj. CORTRIGHT, and the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, Col. BENNEDE, were in position to charge. The First Vermont, First Virginia and a squadron of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, led by Gen. FARNSWORTH, dashed forward at the word until the stone wall was reached, when each pulled his rein and drew away from the top of the wall. Gen. FARNSWORTH leaped his horse over, and was followed by the First Vermont—the enemy breaking before them and taking a position behind the second fence. The fire poured between the two fences where our men crossed was a fearfully dangerous place, the little fence receiving the concentrated fire of three lines, from front and both flanks. The witnesses of the movement stood in breathless silence—their blood running cold as the chargers gained the second fence. Man after man was seen to fall—Gen. FARNSWORTH among the rest. "He is killed!" gasped many a one, looking at that fatal spot; but no—that tall form, and stouched hat are his—he lives—and all breathe again. His horse had been killed, a soldier gives him his horse; the General again mounts and dashes on. The enemy here make a more formidable stand, but are driven away, and the whole force go dashing, reeling over the fence in a whirlpool of shot and shell, such as is seldom ever witnessed by soldiers. The constant roar of musketry and artillery on the main field gave to the scene a peculiar grandeur. It was fearfully grand. The second fence cleared, and new foes were opened upon this brave band. To retreat at that point was certain death, and the only chance of safety was to advance, and advance they did for between one and two miles, to the rear of the rebel army, in sight of the assumed train—but at what a cost! Dispersing, the men retreated under a galling fire as best they could; a few did not get back to their command for hours—some never came. The last of missing gradually increased, and hope led us to look anxiously for the return of Gen. FARNSWORTH, and when, with the morning's dawn, no tidings from him were heard, then hope said he was wounded—a prisoner—he has been left seriously, perhaps dangerously, wounded at some house by the roadside. Vain hope! Messengers were sent in every direction to search for the missing spirit. It did not seem possible that he could be dead—and yet, if he was. He fell just after crossing the second fence, his bridle pierced by five bullets. There some of the Vermont boys, left behind at the hospital, found his body two days after, the fight, and saw it decently interred. The brave, noble and generous FARNSWORTH has gone to his last rest, and the sod that covered his grave has been wet by the tears of those who loved and honored him while living. His name will ever be held in remembrance by every member of the Third division.

Of the three squadrons of the Vermont regiment in the advance in this charge, there were 19 killed, 18 wounded, and 20 or more are missing. The regiment lost 75 men during the fight.

This was the last charge of the day at this point. It caused the enemy to concentrate a still larger force upon his right flank until their whole line fell back. Night soon came on, and with it a drenching shower, in which the cavalry, exhausted with the labors of the day, retired two miles and sought such repose as could be obtained in an open field.

The day had been exceedingly hot and many men were prostrated by the heat. The Fifth New-York supported a battery which was exposed to a very hot fire. A shell passed through the body of DANIEL HUSSEY, Company G, killed a horse, and wounded JOHN BOCKIER, of the same company.

Saturday morning, July 4, it became known that the enemy was in full retreat, and Gen. KILPATRICK moved on to destroy his train and harass his column. A heavy rain fell all day, and the traveling was anything but agreeable. We arrived at Emmitsburgh—one of the strongest secesh villages to be found—about midday, during a severe storm. After a short halt the column moved forward again, and at Fountaindale, just at dark, we commenced ascending the mountain. Imagine a long column of cavalry winding its way up the mountain, on a road dug out of the mountain side, which sloped at an angle of 30 degrees—just wide enough for four horses to march abreast—on one side a deep sky, and on the other an impassable barrier, in the shape of a steep embankment; the hour 10 o'clock at night, a drizzling rain falling, the sky overcast, and so dark as literally not to be able to see one's own hand if placed within a foot of the organs of vision. The whole command, both man and animals worn out with fatigue and loss of sleep; their imaginings, just at the head of this tired, hungry and sleepy column nears the crest of the mountain, a piece of cannon belches forth fire and smoke and destructive missiles directly in front. Imagine all this, and a little more, and the reader can then form some idea of what occurred to Gen. KILPATRICK's command, on Saturday night, July 4, as it ascended the mountain to the Monterey Gap, and as across to Waterloo on the western slope. The column commenced to ascend the mountain at about dark, and arrived near the Monterey House, at the top, between 9 and 10 o'clock. The enemy had planted a piece of artillery near this spot, so as to command the road, and also had sharpshooters on the flanks. It was intended to make a strong defence here, as one half mile beyond the enemy's train was crossing the mountain on the Gettysburgh and Hagerstown pike. The Fifth Michigan cavalry was in advance, and although on the lock out for just such an encounter, it startled the whole column; a volley of musketry was fired by a concealed force at the same time at the head of the column; the first squadron of the Fifth broke, fell back upon the second and broke that—but there was no such thing as turning back a great wave on that road; it was jammed with men and horses. The broken squadrons immediately rallied, and skirmishers were posted on the most available points, and the First Virginia, Major CORTRIGHT, was ordered to the front, and upon arriving there were ordered to charge; and charge they did at a rapid gait down the mountain side into the inky darkness before them, accompanied by a detachment of the First Ohio, Capt. JOHN. As anticipated, the train was struck, just in rear of the centre, at the crossing one half mile west of the Monterey House. A volley is fired as the train is reached. "Do you surrender?" "Yes," is the response, and on the First Virginia dash to Ringgold, ordering the wowed and frightened train-guard to surrender, as they swept along for eight miles, where the head of the train was reached. Here the two hundred men who started on the charge had been reduced to twenty-five, and seizing upon a good position the rebels made a stand. As the force in front could not be seen, Major CORTRIGHT decided not to proceed further until he had daylight and reinforcements. Daylight came and the enemy fled. Arriving at Gettysburgh Pike, on Emmitsburgh road, Company A was placed thirty in a guard; the pike was barricaded with trees, and the road was heavily strewed with rails. No sooner was this done than cavalry were heard charging down the road. "Who comes there, &c.?" calls out the officer in charge at the barricade. "Tenth Virginia cavalry!" was the reply. "To hell with you, Tenth Virginia cavalry!" and the squadron fired a roller into the darkness. That was the last heard of the Tenth Virginia cavalry that night, until scatters of the regiment came straggling in and gave themselves up as prisoners of war. Other cavalry moved up and down the road upon which the train was standing, and some most severe fighting occurred. The train belonged to Ewell's division, and had in it like a large number of private carriages and teams, containing officers' baggage. Four regiments were doing guard duty, but as they judged of the future by the past, they supposed our army would rest twelve or three months after winning a battle, and magnanimously permit the defeated enemy to go away his stores and ordnance, and have a little time also to recruit, and therefore the attack was a complete surprise. A thunderbolt was previously to the time, and the attack came entirely unexpected that there was a general panic among both guard and teamsters. It was not surprised at this, for the bursting of the shells, the rushing of men down the mountain side, and the roaring of the wind, altogether were certainly enough at that wild spot to test the nerves of the strongest. But when is added to this a valley of pitch and sudden chain, occasionally, a slap on the back with the flat of a sword, and a hoarse voice giving the unfortunate might the choice of surrendering or being shot, then added to this the fearful yells and imprecations of the men wild with excitement, all made up a scene certainly never excelled before in the region of fancy. Two rebel Captains, two hours after the train had been captured, came up to one of the reserve commands and wanted to know what regiment that was—supposing it belonged to their own column. They discovered their mistake when Lieut. WEYMANN, of Gen. KILPATRICK's Staff, presented a pistol and advised them to surrender their arms. Several other officers who might have easily escaped came in voluntarily and gave themselves up. Under so good direction were the enemy, that there was no necessity of making any change in teamsters or drivers—they voluntarily continuing right on in Uncle Sam's service as they had been in the Confederate service, until it was convenient to relieve them. At first the prisoners were corralled near the Monterey House. When the number had got to be large they were driven down the mountain toward Waterloo. A gang started off in this direction at about midnight. It was not prudent to wait until morning, for daylight might bring with it a retreating column of the enemy, and then all the prisoners would have been recaptured; finally, when near the Gettysburgh road crossing, a band of straggling rebels happened to fire into the head of the party from a spur of the mountain overlooking the road. Here was another panic, which alike affected guards and prisoners. The rain was falling in torrents, and, the whole party, neither one knowing who this or the other was, turned under the friendly shelter of a clump of trees. All of these prisoners might have, at that time, escaped. Hundreds did escape before daylight dawned.

It is impossible to tell the number of vehicles of all descriptions captured by the road was crowded with them for at least ten miles; there were ambulances filled with wounded officers and privates from the battle-field of Gettysburgh; ambulances containing Hunters, Hamilton and other officers baggage; ambulances filled with delicacies stolen from stores in Pennsylvania; four and six mule and horse teams; some filled with barrels of molasses, others with flour, hams, meat, clothing, ladies and children's shoes and entire clothing—entirely obtained from the frightened households of York County and vicinity; wagons stolen from Uncle Sam with the U. S. still upon them; wagons stolen from Pennsylvania and loyal Maryland farmers; wagons and ambulances made for the Confederate Government, in poor imitation of our own; wagons from North Carolina and Virginia from Tennessee—a motley train—all stolen, or what is still worse—paid for in Confederate notes, made payable six months after the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the United States Government—or, in other words—never. After daylight a lot of the wagons were parked and burnt at Ringgold; hundreds were burnt in the road where captured. Our men filled their cartridge with molasses and replenished their stock of clothing, sugar, salt and bacon. Some says expensive Confederate uniforms were captured; several gold watches and articles of jewelry were found. A few of the captured wagons (the best) were saved, and to the balance, with contents, the torch was applied. The road here is more like the bed of a rocky river, the dirt having been washed away by the heavy rains, left large boulders exposed; where there were no boulders, there was mud and water. Over this road the troopers dashed and splashed in the midnight darkness, yelling like demons. Is it to be wondered at that the Confederate soldiers unanimously declare that they never will visit Pennsylvania again?

The Fifth New-York was pushed forward to Smithsburgh early on Sunday morning, but found only a small picket to interrupt their progress, and this ran away upon their approach. This town was held by the Fifth until the arrival of the main column, at a late hour in the day.

When the First Vermont, Lieut.-Col. PENNIMAN, had reached the Monterey House Saturday night, it was detached to aid in the main object of the expedition, by intercepting a portion of the rebel train which it was believed might possibly be in the advance. At the Mountain House, at about 12 o'clock midnight, Col. PENNIMAN took the left hand road, and moving in a southwesterly direction down the mountain, passed through Smithsburgh and Lightersburgh to Hagerstown, arriving there soon after daylight, without meeting with any team, and scarcely meeting an armed enemy. A drove of cattle and something like one hundred rebel soldiers, stragglers, were captured, and were brought into the main column Sunday night.

The head of the column, as I have said before, reached Ringgold at about daylight—the whole command, horses as well as men, tired, hungry, sleepy, wet, and covered with mud. Man and animals yielded to the demands of exhausted nature, and the column had not been at a halt many minutes before all fell asleep where they stood. Under the friendly protection of the dripping eaves of a chapel, a gay and gallant Brigadier could have been seen enjoying in the mud one of those sound sleeps only obtained through fatigue, his long golden locks mingled with the soil of Pennsylvania. Near him, in the mud, lay a dandyish Adjutant, equally oblivious and unmindful of his toilet, upon which he generally bestows so much attention. Under a fence hard at hand is reclining a well got up Major, whose stylish appearance and regular features have turned the heads of many fair damsels on Chestnut-street; here a chaplain, there a trooper, a commanding General, aids, orderlies and servants, here for the time used on a level. The faithful trooper lies by his horse, between whom there seems to exist an indescribable community of feeling. Two hours are thus passed in sleep—the Provost Guard only on duty—when word is passed that "the column has all closed up," which is the signal to move on again. The indefatigable Kerr shakes himself and proceeds to place the Commanding General at his ease when that the object for which the halt was made had been accomplished; that it is time to move. Five minutes more all are in the saddle again and marching for Smithsburgh. A body of armed men, mailed in mud! what a picture. Smithsburgh was reached by 9 o'clock A. M. The reception met with there made all forget the trials of the night—made them forget even their fatigue. It was Sunday. The sun shone forth brightly; young misses lined the street of the singing patriotic songs; the General was showered with flowers, and the General and troops were cheered until reached by the mountain side; young ladies and matrons assailed the column with words of welcome and large plates heaped up with pyramids of white bread spread with jelly and butter, inviting all to partake. While the young sang, the old shed tears and wished the hands of those who had come to their town were otherwise given patriotic and Christian like the arrival of their preservers. While the young were delivering the column, the band struck up "Hail Columbia," followed by "Star Spangled Banner." Many eyes unused to tears were wet then. The kind reception met with here did the command more good than a week's rest. Even the horses, faithful animals, seemed to be revived by the patriotic demonstration. No one who participated in the raid of Saturday night, July 4, 1863, can ever forget the reception met with at Smithsburgh. It was like an oasis in the desert to travel through the hostile Mason and Dixon's line. May God protect the people of Smithsburgh.

THE BATTLE AT SMITHSBURGH.

Here Gen. KILPATRICK decided to let his command rest until evening. But the enemy were on the alert, and seemed determined not to let the troops rest. At about 2 o'clock P. M., Assistant Adjt.-Gen. EGGE, accompanied by scout McCULLOUGH and a correspondent, started out to carry dispatches to the headquarters of the army, then near Gettysburgh. It was known that the enemy's pickets and outposts were scattered about promiscuously, and a considerable degree of caution was necessary to avoid being captured. At the suggestion of the scout, a route passing a little north of Emmitsburgh was selected as being the most practicable. The party started off in good spirits, and had gone about six miles up into the mountain when suddenly they came in within one hundred yards of seven armed rebels—the advance, as it suddenly proved to be, of a large column of cavalry and mounted infantry in pursuit of Gen. KILPATRICK. The rebels ordered the trio to surrender, and at the same moment fired. Instead of surrendering, the party wheeled their horses and dashed off down the rocky mountain road at a breakneck speed, the results following them. For nearly four miles the race was continued, sometimes the pursued getting a little and sometimes the pursuing party. The race was interrupted by meeting one of our cavalry patrols. A squadron and then a regiment, was thrown out to keep the enemy in check, until the prisoners who had been hurried on this road could be sent off on another towards Boonsboro. While that was going on another column was reported to be approaching from a northeasterly direction, on the road which the Vermont cavalry had passed over at an early hour in the morning. Gen. KILPATRICK, burying all the prisoners to safety, was in his element, and declares his intention not to leave town until the time agreed upon, expiring, notwithstanding the force confronting him was much larger than his own. The enemy had evidently intended to attack him from two points simultaneously, but upon trying at one point, and seeing what splendid disposition Gen. KILPATRICK had made of his forces they undoubtedly arrived at the conclusion that the town could be taken only by a greater sacrifice of life than the result to be attained thereby warranted. They opened a battery on a hill commanding the town, several shells from which struck houses in town during the engagement, doing considerable damage. BAKER's battery was opened to respond. The attack was kept up until nightfall, when the enemy, having failed in several attempts to charge into the town, suspended operations, and Gen. KILPATRICK slowly retired, and reached Boonsboro the same night. In this contest the enemy displayed their usual cunning. They, it has since been ascertained, had picked up about seventy-five of our men—stragglers and men whose horses had given out. While the fight was going on at Smithsburgh, these men were exposed to an open field with the avowed intention of attacking our rear. It was the only force that openly expected.

In the affair at Smithsburgh, in the disposition of his troops, Gen. KILPATRICK displayed generalship of a high order. Nearly surrounded by a much superior force, he so arranged his command that he could concentrate just so many as might be required to repel an attack at any point, and still from no one point on the field could one fourth of his command be seen. The enemy being on the mountain side, had a better view, and they did not like it.

At dusk the prisoners having got well away, Gen. KILPATRICK moved off slowly, and at 11 o'clock that night reached Boonsboro. The enemy did not follow.

On this march a sad affair occurred. A private of the Fifth New-York, who was much intoxicated, deliberately and without cause killed Lieut. WILLIAMSON, of BAKER's battery, by shooting him with a pistol. The man in the vicinity immediately killed the offending trooper. Lieut. W. was an excellent officer, and much respected in the command.

THE BATTLE OF HAGERSTOWN AND WILLIAMSPORT.

Early on Monday morning, July 6, Gen. KILPATRICK, hearing that the enemy had a train near Hagerstown, moved upon that place. The enemy's pickets were met near the edge of the town. A squadron of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, under Capt. LIVERSEY, and led by Lieut.-Col. SUMNER, of the Eleventh, and accompanied by Capts. DAHLGREN, late of Gen. HOOKER's Staff, and CHAUNCEY, RUSSELL and SEYMOUR, of Gen. KILPATRICK's Staff, and a scout, charged into the town.

The enemy's advance was commanded by Col. DAVIS, of the Tenth Virginia cavalry, who was captured. The party charged up the first street into town fifty rods, to where it enters Potomac-street. The scout was a little in advance. Col. DAVIS, likely to escape, by the superior fleetness of the horse he rode, the scout fired, and killed the horse. The main portion of the party turned to the right, up Potomac-street, and charged through the town, through the square, past the market, running the gauntlet of a shower of bullets fired from streets, alleys and houses. Of this party, Capt. SMITH, of the Eighteenth, was wounded and taken prisoner, Lieut. CAMPBELL, of the Eighteenth, had his horse killed; the scout had the end of his nose grazed by a ball; THOMAS HUGHES, standard bearer, kept up with the advance, and was killed; ISAAC ANDERSON was killed. THOMAS ADAMS, Company B, Eighteenth; Sergt. J. S. GORDON, Company A, Eighteenth; Lieut. DAVID MCKEAN and others were wounded.

Capts. DAHLGREN and LIVERSEY turned to the left as they entered Potomac-street, in pursuit of fire men. The men took the first street to the right, and were closely followed. One took deliberate aim at Capt. LIVERSEY, and killed him. Capt. DAHLGREN immediately split the man's head open with his sabre, and on the fight was kept up for some time.

Soon after the first charge a second charge was made by a second squadron of the Eighteenth, under Capts. CHAUNCEY and PENNYPACKER. Of this party only one returned that day. Capt. EGGE then opened his battery in the outskirts of the town and began an effective fire. While the battery was hot in use he went on a reconnoissance to a place of safety at his right and captured twenty troopers. The advance of a party attempting to make a flank movement and capture his pieces. Capt. EGGE had all horses killed. Deployed in the gardens and lots in the outskirts of the town, were portions of the First Virginia and First Vermont cavalry. A squadron of the First Virginia, numbering fifty-six men, under Capt. WM. CAMMAN, lost twenty-six men; one officer, Lieut. SYMMES, was killed, and several others were wounded. To the right of the First Virginia, on the First Vermont, deployed as skirmishers, and still further on the right was Gen. GARGE's brigade, the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan regiments. Two companies—D, Lieut. CUSTER, and A, Lieut. BROWN—of the First Vermont, were deployed as skirmishers in the town. They advanced through a wheat field, drove the enemy from a fence on their front, when they were recalled to form in the rear guard. They lost fourteen men. Companies I, H and F, under Capt. SOMERVILLE and Lieut. NEWELL, were deployed to the right of the town; Company I, Lieut. CARDWELL, acting as a reserve force. I and E made one charge in skirmish line, and carried a house from behind which the enemy had annoyed our line seriously. These four companies lost fifteen men. The remainder of the Vermont regiment was held in reserve. It appears that the head of one of the enemy's columns, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, had just entered Hagerstown as Gen. KILPATRICK reached there. When the attack commenced, the fact was speedily discovered that there was a large force present, and it would be unwise therefore to attempt to strike the train at this point, and Gen. KILPATRICK decided to move rapidly to Williamsport. This was a difficult enterprise to execute, but he accomplished it. Leaving the First Vermont and Fifth New-York with HAMPT's battery to protect the rear, the balance of the command was hurried forward. This year gained one of the sharpest fights. The enemy, Taking a position on the Williamsport road, they awaited the approach of the enemy. They were not kept long in suspense, for in less than half an hour the enemy advanced two columns of infantry and one of cavalry, each column numbering more men than the whole force entered to hold them in check. Of course, it was an easy matter to flank our troops with such a command; but the rebels paid dearly for the advantage gained. The enemy had advanced through the wheat as our skirmishers retired. Our rear guard held their ground together until just an hour after being attacked. The enemy advanced skirmishing, and made a half for Hagerstown. They got so near that one gunner knocked a fence down with his rammer. Then came grape and canister and the First New-York opened with their carbines. The surprise was complete, but owing to the superior force of the enemy, our men were compelled reluctantly to fall back. At the second position which there was no other temporary cover, another volley. Here one of the bravest spirits fell—Lieut. Woodward, son of the Chaplain of the First Vermont. As the state Guard passed it was in full view, and Capt. SEYMOUR was entirely cut off, and they were ordered to "surrender!" "I don't know it," replied Capt. SEYMOUR. "Who are you talking to," screamed the rebel officer? "To you," was the response, when the Captain, raising a cheer, was followed by the squadron, and nearly all escaped, falling back again, two of the Vermont Companies were preparing to charge the advancing force, they rattle out loud that a portion of the force on guard at Williamsport supposed them to be rebels, and fired a volley of shots into their ranks. This mistake caused the charge to be abandoned, and our men fell back upon the main body. The officers and men of the rear guard behaved nobly, and many really shed tears because they could not carry out their orders to the letter. The First Vermont lost fifty men in this retreat. Lieut. BRUSH, of Company G; Lieut. CALDWELL, of Company I, and Sergt. BILL, of Company G, were among the wounded. BRUSH and BILL were left upon the field.

It was 4 o'clock P. M. when Gen. KILPATRICK, with the main column, reached the crest of the hill overlooking Williamsport on the Boonsboro pike. Gen. BUFORD's command had been engaged with the enemy two or three miles to the left for two or more hours; Maj. MARCY, of the Eighth Illinois, had already fallen mortally wounded. Two pieces of FARNSWORTH's battery were placed on the brow of the hill to the right of the pike, and the other pieces to the left. A squadron of Fifth Michigan had previously charged down the pike, driving in the enemy's picket and a battalion which occupied an advanced position. The First Michigan, Col. TOWNSEND, was deployed as skirmishers to the right, and ordered to drive the enemy from a brick house a little in advance and to the right of the artillery. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to obey this order, but before it could be done, the brick firing of the rear guard warned the Commanding General that his force occupied a dangerous position. Never was a command in a more critical situation; never before was man cooler or did one display more real generalship than Gen. KILPATRICK on this occasion. Tapping his boot with his whip, and seeing in the meantime, of the rapidly approaching rear guard, he saw it falling back apparently in some disorder. Not a moment was to be lost—inaction or indecision would have proved fatal, and the moral effect of a successful campaign destroyed in an hour. Fortunately Gen. KILPATRICK was cool and decisive, and felt the responsibility resting upon him. The rebels were aware of the situation, and by a dashing movement saved the cavalry corps from disaster. Seeing his rear guard falling back, he bethought himself of what force could be withdrawn from the front in safety. The enemy were pressing his front and rear—the crisis had arrived; he ordered the Second New-York (RALPH'S Light) to charge upon the exultant foe then coming like an avalanche upon his rear. Nobly did this handful hero perform their task. They fell in to the breach with a yell, and went in hand drawn back the enemy, relieving the exhausted rear guard, and holding the enemy in check until the whole command was disposed of so as to fall back, which they did in good order, fighting as they went. For three miles, over one of the worst roads ever traveled by man, was this retreat conducted, when the enemy, disappointed at their want of success in surrounding and capturing the whole command, halted, and the cavalry corps went into camp, men and officers, exhausted from the labors of the day, falling to sleep in the spot where they halted. Col. DAVIES' brigade, of Gen. BUFORD's command, had relieved the rear guard and were stationed by the enemy all night. Several times an advance was attempted, but on each occasion they were unanimously repulsed, in which work the Ninth New-York cavalry took a conspicuous part. On this day Col. DAVIES' advance destroyed twenty wagons between Williamsport and Falling Waters. When FARNSWORTH's battery was being placed in the first position on the hill above Williamsport, the enemy, by concentrating their fire upon that spot, endeavored to drive the battery away. A perfect shower of shot and shell fell in and around it. There was no flinching, however. FARNSWORTH was there, Gen. KILPATRICK was there. Had they succeeded in this attempt our force, by the enemy advancing in overwhelming numbers, would have been scattered to the four winds.

THE BATTLES AT AND NEAR BOONSBORO, FUNKTOWN AND ANTIETAM CREEK.

Tuesday morning, July 7, the cavalry force moved back to Boonsboro, the enemy following closely the rear guard, and at Funktown there was brisk skirmishing between Gen. BUFORD's command and the enemy. The same was true of the night. The Sixth cavalry, (regulars,) under Capt. CHRYSLER, made a reconnoissance at night and had a brisk fight, in which they lost eight or nine men. Wednesday morning there were indications that the enemy were present in large force, and by 10 o'clock the "fandango" opened in real earnest, in which both BUFORD's and KILPATRICK's troops participated. The enemy were forced back to the Antietam Creek. Thursday the fight was renewed, and again on Friday, when Funktown was occupied. Saturday the enemy was again forced back, and on Saturday Gen. KILPATRICK's command again moved upon Hagerstown.

THE SECOND BATTLE AT HAGERSTOWN.

When within two miles of the town, the enemy's skirmishers were met. The main feature of this battle and those that took place between Boonsboro and Hagerstown, I have before pretty fully described, and therefore I shall now only record some incidents in connection with them, omitted in the heats of the moment in my previous reports. After fighting for an hour the town was fully occupied, and the enemy fell back to the crest of the hill, a little west of the town. The streets picketed by the enemy were barricaded, and the troops were disposed of outside of town so as to resist an attack. In clearing the outskirts of the town of skirmishers the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New-York infantry, of Gen. AMES' brigade, (Eleventh corps,) rendered material assistance. Upon entering the town, the hearts of our troops were made glad by finding between thirty and forty Union soldiers who had been missing since the Monday before, a majority of whom were supposed to be dead. A few were wounded; all had been concealed by citizens, and had been fed at night. Capt. SEYMOUR, reported killed, was found, concealed at the Franklin Hotel, carefully attended by a bevy of lovely damsels. The ball entered at the right side of the abdomen, and was taken out on the left side. The wound, though severe, is not a mortal one. He also received a severe sabre cut on the top of his head. Capt. SEYMOUR rode some 300 yards after he was shot and used his sabre freely, when he fell to the pavement near the hotel, where he was taken in and kindly cared for by the proprietor, Capt. CAMMAN, of the First Virginia cavalry, was also concealed. He was skirmishing with his company on Monday, and suddenly a whole regiment of infantry rose before his command. They had been concealed in a field of wheat. He led his men on the first volley, when those remaining sought safety in flight. Capt. CAMMAN fell for an hour in a potato patch, and was passed by unnoticed. Capt. MACGILLIVRAY, of the same regiment, was wounded, but managed to conceal himself, was found by a rebel, who robbed him of $300, watch, &c., and was finally taken into the house of a citizen. Capt. MACGILLIVRAY, of Gen. KILPATRICK's Staff, had his horse killed here. A large majority of the citizens of this town are loyal, and they were most grateful when the Union troops recaptured the place. The rebels treated the citizens very rough, and did their utmost in Pennsylvania—and in both everything they could carry away. Not satisfied with taking articles for their own immediate use, they actually carried off such as fall in their way, such as boots, shoes, hoop-skirts and other articles of clothing for their wives and sweethearts.

On Monday, the 13th, Gen. KILPATRICK was anxious to make a reconnoissance, but could not obtain orders. Some of the Pennsylvania militia were placed at his disposal, and he thought he would try one regiment under fire. The Philadelphia Blues was selected, and accompanied by the First Vermont cavalry, a demonstration was made on our right, the enemy then occupying a fortified position. The militia were then deployed, and it was somewhat interesting to see how different individuals acted as they came under fire. Many were serious and gave a determined aspect. For new troops, however, they acted creditably. The General desired them to move to the crest of a knoll where the bullets were flying pretty lively. The battle-flag presented to the division by the ladies of Monmouth was lost to the field. Sergt. W. JUST, bearer of the flag, cried out, "This is Gen. KILPATRICK's Battle-flag, follow it." The white colors of the abolition crusade. JUST was wounded, and fell some distance in front of the line, and it was supposed for a time that the enemy had captured the flag; but at night, when JUST was brought in on a litter, he proudly waved the battle-flag. The novelty of being under fire for the first time was keenly felt by the militia. About the first man touched was the Major, he held himself together enough to draw blood. He failed, threw down his musket, truly an astonished man. One or two officers and a dozen or more privates also ran up to see what the matter was. Rushing back their lines over the hill and seeing blood, he reasoned, "A ball, I believe," while the others stood agape with astonishment, until the shrill voice of the GENERAL sounded in their ears, "Move on there!" Another party threw up their hats, cried at the top of their voices, "Hurrah!" and closely grazed by a ball as to raise a large bunch, but without breaking the skin. A council was held to ascertain whether he was hit by a ball or not. Despite the danger, these two distinct acts caused much amusement to the men more used to exposure.

Gen. KILPATRICK was much annoyed at the restraint he was under all day Monday and Tuesday; he desired to move on, believing that the enemy, would making a show of force, was crossing the river. This subsequently proved to be correct. Had the army advanced on Tuesday morning, Lee's whole army would either have been captured or dispersed. Owing on Wednesday morning an advance was made without orders, the fact was then ascertained, that the enemy commenced falling back when the attack was made by the First Vermont and Pennsylvania militia the day before, the enemy believing that it was the infantry movement of a general advance. Such was the panic among the rebel troops that they abandoned wagons, ammunition, arms, tents, and even provisions. Thousands of rebels, having throwing arms, fled to the right and left, to avoid c

fee and ran. While the Eighth Illinois was charging a farm near this point, Major [illegible] fell mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his men. This brigade was relieved by the one commanded by Col. Devin.

THE FIGHT AT GETTYSBURGH.

But little has been said of the part taken by the cavalry on the right at Gettysburgh, Friday, July 3. Gen. Gregg's division, assisted by Gen. Custer's brigade of Gen. Kilpatrick's division, rendered an important service here. The enemy seemed determined to capture one batteries and turn the flank. The movement was only prevented through the stubborn bravery of the troops. The Seventh Michigan, a new regiment, charged up to a stone wall under a front and flank fire from a concealed enemy, charging in column by company, closed en masse. When the first company reached the wall, and was brought to a sudden stand-still, the balance of the column, being in a very exposed position, was thrown into some confusion. The regiment was recalled, when the First Michigan, Col. Litch[?], made a more successful charge. A Colonel of the rebel army, who was subsequently captured, told me that the artillery firing at this point, (Pennington's battery,) was the best he ever witnessed. At one battery, he says, six of the eight gunners at each gun were either killed or wounded in less than 10 minutes.

GEN. DEVIN'S BRIGADE AT GETTYSBURGH.

Gen. Devin's brigade of Gen. Pleasanton's division reached Gettysburgh Tuesday, June 30, drove the enemy out and were most cordially received by the people. The following morning the brigade took a position west of the town, when skirmishing was immediately commenced. At this point Capt. Hanley, of the Ninth New-York, with 100 men, held the enemy's skirmishers at bay for two hours, and finally drove them. Unfortunately, soon after this, as the enemy reinforced, advanced again, one of the unfortunate mistakes occurred; a battery opened upon our own men, and by the combined attack, front and rear, the position was lost.

RECONNOISSANCES.

On Tuesday, June 30, Capt. Dahlgren applied at the headquarters of the army for permission to make a reconnoissance. He asked for 100 men, but could only obtain ten. With these he hovered around the enemy's line of communication, and was at one time in sight of the enemy's ammunition train. If the 100 men had been furnished him he could have destroyed this train, and the enemy would have been out of ammunition at Gettysburgh. Capturing a messenger of Jeff. Davis and destroying a pontoon bridge at Williamsport, Capt. Dahlgren returned to headquarters. Then 100 men from the Sixth New-York cavalry were furnished him, and he started out immediately again. At Greencastle and Waynesboro Capt. D. had several fights with the enemy. At the latter place he arrived just in time to prevent the citizens from paying tribute to Stuart's men, under Jenkins. He captured 400 men and 8 pieces of artillery, when the enemy came upon him in superior force, recaptured all except 22 prisoners, and the 2 guns. Capt. D. had his horse killed, and escaped by crawling into the bushes. He made the citizens arm themselves and assist in defending the place, and when the enemy reappeared, the citizens conducted the prisoners to a place of safety in the mountains. At Waynesboro, when Jenkins made a demand to see the authorities, they referred him to Capt. Dahlgren, who, with his men, were drawn up in line of battle in another part of the town. Jenkins sent word that he would hang Capt. Dahlgren and his men if they did not leave. They did not leave, however; a fight ensued, resulting in Jenkins being driven back six miles. Jenkins had five times as many men as Dahlgren. On this reconnoissance Capt. D. destroyed 176 loaded wagons, captured 1 wagon, 2 Captains and 11 men.

July 2, Capt. [illegible], of the Ninth New-York, with 50 men, was sent from near Gettysburgh up the Hagerstown Pike on an important mission, which he successfully accomplished. He ascertained the exact position of the enemy and the whereabouts of his train, which would have been destroyed but for the error made in the movements of one of Gen. Kilpatrick's brigades.

In this and previous accounts sent to the Times I have made no attempt to give full details of the movements of the cavalry division commanded by Gens. Buford and Gregg, because it was impossible to do so—each division, during most of the campaign, having acted independently, or, if coöperating, at such distance from each other as to preclude the possibility of communicating directly. What has been said of these divisions is only incidental—when one or both have coöperated on the same field with divisions commanded by Gen. Kilpatrick. The country has reason to feel proud of the whole cavalry force commanded by Gen. [illegible]. As a whole, a more mobile and braver band of troopers never were brought into one command before; and I believe with others, that if the whole Army of the Potomac could be turned into a cavalry force, and one-half of each regiment armed with the new seven-shooter, such as the Sixth and Seventh Michigan regiments have, the whole rebel army could be annihilated in six months—that is, if a man of dash, like Kilpatrick, was placed at their head, untrammeled by Mrs. Partingtons.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

In sixteen days, one division of our cavalry has had fifteen battles, with infantry in nearly all, to contend against, captured and destroyed nearly or quite 1,000 loaded wagons, and between three and four thousand horses and mules; taken between four and five thousand rebel prisoners, destroyed one-half of the rebel Gen. Stuart's cavalry force, and so demoralized the balance that when a green (or blue) militia regiment, (the Philadelphia Blues,) with a regiment of Green Mountain Boys, attacked them while posted behind earthworks at Hagerstown, the whole command fled panic-stricken—or at Williamsport, where Custer's brigade of Michiganders, with Pennington's battery, captured more than man for man from an enemy whose force consisted of four times their numbers, and strongly located behind earthworks. This is cavalry fighting, the superior of which the world never saw. The cavalry also contributed largely to the success of our arms at Gettysburgh.

THE FLYING ARTILLERY.

In claiming these results for the cavalry arm of the service, the Flying artillery with it must not be forgotten. I speak more particularly of Pennington's and Elder's batteries, because circumstances have placed me in the way of realizing their worth. These batteries have contributed materially to the successes of the cavalry. Both the officers who command these batteries and the officers under them, are peculiarly well qualified to fill their positions, by reason of their experience, combined with a thorough knowledge of their branch of the profession of arms, and also from the fact that their hearts are in the work they have in hand.

This letter has already become too lengthy, or I would refer to the able surgeons attached to the cavalry command, of the skill and untiring industry of which this branch of the service can boast, as demonstrated in the persons of Pancoast, Capehart, Phillips and others; of the patriotic ladies in the towns through which this command has passed during the last three weeks—especially the ladies of Boonsboro—who with their own fair hands made and presented flags to the commanders of several brigades; but these matters must be reserved for a more fitting occasion.

The following named persons were in the Washington Hotel Hospital, Hagerstown, July 14:

Sergt. J. W. Woodbury, 1st Vermont cavalry—wounded in leg.
W. [illegible], 1st Ohio, color bearer to Gen. Kilpatrick's Body Guard—thigh.
J. S. Merritt, 1st Vermont cavalry—arm.
P. Welsh, 1st Michigan cavalry—back.
Daniel Horton, 18th Pennsylvania cavalry—shoulder.
J. M. Austin, 7th Michigan cavalry—scalp.
S. M. Conklin, 18th Pennsylvania cavalry—shoulder.
Geo. S. Spofford, 1st Vermont cavalry—arm.
Albert Shaw, Philadelphia Blue Reserves—shoulder.
Robert McNutt, Philadelphia Blue Reserves—breast.
John Agin, Philadelphia Blue Reserves—left hand.

E. A. PAUL.

—Gen. [illegible] has turned over to the Quartermaster of the United States the camels that were imported into this country by order of Mr. Jefferson Davis, when he was Secretary of War under President Pierce. They have been ordered to be sold at public auction.

OBITUARY.

Lieut.-Commander Abner Read.

On the 7th inst. there was an engagement at Donaldsonville, on the Mississippi river, between a band of guerrillas and one of the gunboats of Admiral Farragut's squadron, which resulted in the loss to the country of as brave and gallant an officer as ever walked a deck—Lieut.-Commander Abner Read, of the United States Navy. Lieut.-Commander Read entered the navy on the 2d of March, 1839, having been appointed from Ohio, of which State he was a native. Of the twenty-four years that he passed in the service, sixteen were spent at sea and a portion of the remaining eight he was employed on shore duty. There is nothing in the record against him throughout this long period but what is creditable to his faithfulness and efficiency. Returning from his last cruise, in October, 1861, (then a Lieutenant,) he was placed in command of the purchased gunboat New-London, and ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, at about the same time that the military expedition under Gen. Butler departed for its rendezvous at Ship Island. Here Lieut. Read did most excellent service, not alone in protecting the landing of the troops against [illegible] attack of a rebel naval force from Mobile, but in annoying the enemy by breaking up the communication between New-Orleans and Mobile via Mississippi Sound. The New-London, although an inferior craft, being technically classed among the "gingerbread ships" of the Navy, won for herself the title of the "terror of the Sound." Her light draught enabled her to navigate the shallow waters between the chain of low islands that outly the shores of Mississippi and Louisiana, and whenever the troops contemplated one of their frequent raids upon the main land—to Biloxi, Pascagoula, or some other of the Southern watering places on the Sound—the New-London invariably went to cover the landing. On these occasions there would sometimes be a brief contest with rebel gunboats in which Lieut. Read was certain to drive off his antagonists, and occasionally capture a cotton or [illegible] schooner. During the five months that the New-London took this for her cruising ground, she made many valuable prizes of coasting craft, that were endeavoring to escape with cargoes for Havana; several of these vessels being steamers that, after the capture of New-Orleans, were extremely useful in the transportation of troops from Ship Island to that city. Indeed, it has been well said of Lieut. Read that while commanding the New-London, he did more hard work and hard fighting, single-handed, than any other officer in the service. His activity and daring were the theme of praise by every person connected with the Western Gulf Squadron. In the month of July, 1862, he was promoted to be Lieutenant Commander, and, still in command of the New-London, was very useful in patroling Lake Pontchartrain, preventing contraband traffic between Secessionists at New-Orleans and their friends across the Lake. Afterward he was ordered to the blockade of the Texan ports, and two months ago he lost an eye in an affair with the rebels at Sabine Pass. Last month he was transferred from the New-London to the command of one of the new steam sloops-of-war, the Monongahela, a vessel in every way better suited to his ability. It was while fighting his ship against the guerrilla bands that have been annoying, with field pieces, the transportation between New-Orleans and Port Hudson, that he was mortally wounded by the bursting of a shell. His death is a loss to the country, and it will be sincerely regretted throughout the navy, for his was one of those generous, whole-souled natures that win universal love and respect.

Capt. Lewis H. Lent.

Among the names of those who fell, on the 10th inst., in the assault upon Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, near Charleston, is that of Capt. Lewis H. Lent, commanding Company A, Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers. Capt. Lent was a resident of this City, and at the opening of the war, was attached to the Seventh Regiment, in which he served as a private during the three months' campaign, making with his comrades the famous thirty miles march from Annapolis to the railway junction en route to the defence of Washington. When the regiment returned to the City, young Lent was not long in determining to again enter the field, and the organization of the Forty-eighth Regiment in Brooklyn, under the Rev. Mr. Perry, its first Colonel, (who died at Fort Pulaski, Ga.,) gave him the opportunity that he desired. Although Col. Perry did not personally know the young man who presented himself with the request for a command, yet he was so favorably impressed with his fine physique and martial air, that he made him Captain of Company A, and to the day of his death he had no occasion to regret this confidence. In the various engagements in which his regiment was engaged—at Port Royal Ferry, Pocotaligo, Bluffton, and in several skirmishes—Capt. Lent conducted himself in such a way as to merit the commendation of his superior officers. By his company he was idolized, and he died while gallantly leading them. Among his brother officers he was much beloved for his many noble traits of character, and in this City a large social circle will miss his genial intercourse.

—Mr. Robert Holmes, a well-known citizen of St. Louis, Mo., died suddenly in that city on Thursday last, of apoplexy. He had represented the county in the Legislature; was a member of the recent State Convention; and at the time of his death was a Judge of the County Court, a Director of the Pacific Railroad Company, a Director of the Boatmen's Savings Institution, and President of the Board of Public Schools. His uprightness, public spirit and devotion to the interests of the city, marked him for public confidence and private esteem.

W. H. Seward in France.

Translation from L'Opinion Nationale, June 27, 1863.

True and great popularity only attaches itself to powerful personalities. There is an essential distinction to be made between popularity and the infatuation with which people are sometimes affected for a man, which a circumstance elevates, and which accidentally draws the public attention toward him, but which a simple accident will again dissipate.

Men truly superior in themselves do not fall thus. Great events, on the contrary, furnish them with occasions to place the gifts they have received from nature and the qualities they have acquired in prominence. Such a man is Mr. Seward.

Mr. Seward is, under the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln, that which Bolingbroke was in the reign of Queen Anne, and Pitt under George III. He has the influence and all the attributes of a first Minister, though not the title. He is at the same time Minister of State, and Minister for Foreign Affairs. On reading the second volume of his Diplomatic Correspondence which has just been published for the year 1862, comprising one thousand pages, one is firmly convinced that, did he have the sole initiative, and the entire direction, the greater portion of the reverses experienced by the North would have been avoided, and the Union perhaps already restored.

We must, in a measure, recall the life of Mr. Seward, in order to judge and to comprehend how grand and legitimate is the influence he exercises.

Mr. Seward was born in Auburn, in the State of New-York, on the 16th of May, 1801. His political career commenced in 1830. During several years he retained a seat in the Senate at Albany, and twice, in the years 1838 and 1840, he was elected Governor of the State of New-York. He had been inaugurated but a few months, when in 1839, the Governor of Virginia demanded that three sailors, men of color, accused of having facilitated the escape of a slave, should be delivered by him to the authorities of Virginia. This extradition Mr. Seward refused, basing his refusal on the fact that that act, which is denounced as a crime by the Governor of Virginia, was considered a meritorious act in the State of New-York. The correspondence exchanged on this subject created a great sensation, and placed the young Governor of the State of New-York at the head of the Anti-Slavery movement.

In the year 1848, when Gen. Taylor was elected to the Presidency, Mr. Seward was elected to the Senate of the United States. He was reëlected in 1855, and was still occupying his seat, in 1861, when Mr. Lincoln confided to him the Secretaryship of State, and the portfolio of foreign affairs.

Mr. Seward rapidly acquired a popularity in the Federal Senate which increased from year to year. It is to him that California owes the inappreciable advantage of having been admitted into the Union as a free State, and from that time he had the courage to call public attention to the imminence of a conflict between free and slave labor. He cannot be accused of having raised a difficulty, or of having created a situation; he had the merit of exposing it, and had the courage to declare before a Pro-Slavery majority that, in his opinion, there were no sacrifices which a great country should not make to assure the triumph of free labor.

In 1858, during the adjournment of Congress, he delivered an oration at Rochester in the State of New-York, which problem would not only make an epoch in the history of an orator, but in the history of a country. The words "irrepressible conflict," which have become celebrated, are found in that speech.

"Slavery," he said, "is an increasing ulcer, which should be efficaciously circumscribed, if it is not wished it should invade the entire country.

The country cannot remain half slave and half free. It must be entirely either the one or the other."

Never had the subject of Slavery been exposed with so much clearness and energy.

The South felt the blow so heavily that it did not lose an instant, but prepared for the conflict. The North also understood that it was necessary to act with force against slave interests, or liberty would soon end.

It was while the public was in this frame of mind that the period for the Presidential election (which occurs every four years) arrived. Mr. Seward was naturally the candidate of the Republican party, but in the exasperated state of the South, it was thought more prudent to prefer a candidate apparently less exclusive than he. Mr. Lincoln was devoted to ideas of liberty and progress, but he had taken a less active, and a less brilliant part in the political struggles of the last twelve years.

Mr. Seward showed no despite, and did not hesitate for a single instant to assume the heaviest portion of the responsibility in the Cabinet of the new President.

On the arrival into power, seven States were already separated; abroad the United States were represented by men who were all compromised in the secession movement. He offered the South the greatest of concessions, asking them only to renounce [illegible] of Slavery. The [illegible] his efforts of conciliation met with are well known. In Europe, however, there [illegible] abroad, for he succeeded in changing the entire personnel of diplomacy, without any difficulty arising therefrom.

Mr. Seward is the true modern statesman. Reverses are by him met calmly, and success does not elate him. His firm and straightforward conduct has conciliated the esteem of his adversaries, and those who before the war considered themselves his most mortal foes to-day pay homage to his loyalty. He has had the merit to cause it to be admitted as an invariable rule of conduct that no greater measure of rigor should be applied than is actually indispensable to secure the supremacy of the National Government and to tend to reëstablish the National Union.

As Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Seward has always shown the same conciliatory policy, and if the United States have hitherto avoided any foreign complications, they owe it alone to his wisdom. Mr. Seward attaches the greatest value to keeping the national honor intact. He thinks a Government can attain this object better by a loyal and generous course of conduct than by intimidation and brute force. His correspondence breathes conviction and honesty. Diplomacy should, according to his opinion, be open and without subterfuge, to seek for publicity rather than to avoid it, and finally not to permit public opinion to wander in false suppositions. Rulers are in his estimation, administrators, who should render as frequently as possible exact and complete accounts of their actions.

A. MALESPINE.

The Colored State Convention.

This body assembled, pursuant to the call of the Committee of the Fremont Legion, on Thursday, the 16th inst., in Poughkeepsie, and organized by electing Rev. Dr. Pennington as Chairman, Nelson Thomson, of Buffalo, Vice Chairman, and Dr. P. B. Randolph, of Utica, Secretary. A manifesto and call to the colored population, defining their position, and setting forth their hopes, was drawn up, together with a series of patriotic resolutions by the Secretary, and unanimously passed and adopted by the Convention.

It was determined to appoint agents of the Central Committee in each Congressional District, empowered to appoint sub-agents in each county or town, to enroll their respective colored forces immediately, reporting progress to the Chairman of the Central Committee, who is empowered to call a council of the Committee, or a State Convention, when he shall deem it expedient so to do. The Committee expect to raise from 10,000 to 20,000 colored troops in this State, and to materially assist the work in other States. The manifesto and resolutions will be issued in circular form immediately, and will be published in the official organs selected by the Convention, namely, the Principia and the Anglo-African. All colored men are called upon to make out lists of the men they can raise, and who are ready to enter the field, and are requested to transmit the same to the President of the Committee as speedily as possible.

Revenue Decisions.

THE BOND TO BE STAMPED.

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, July 16, 1863.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 14th inst., I have the honor to state that the law is silent as to whether the bond or the mortgage shall be stamped; as the bond, however, is the primary evidence of the debt, and the mortgage merely an additional security, I prefer to recommend the stamping of the bond as the more business-like proceeding. In stamping either instrument, it is always to be remembered that the highest rate required [illegible] the bond or the mortgage should be affixed.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

The Rebel General Kemper.—From Capt. Davis, of the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, who arrived in this city yesterday from Gettysburgh, we learn that it is not true, as reported, that the rebel Gen. Kemper was killed at the battle of Gettysburgh. He is now lying at Bream's Mill, three miles from Gettysburgh, having been shot through the breast, the ball lodging in his back. He was in command of a portion of the force comprising the forlorn hope of the rebels, and was wounded in the last desperate charge made by the latter to retrieve their lost ground.

When Gen. Kemper fell, his Staff supposed him to have been wounded beyond recovery, and in order to save themselves from capture, left him on the field, expecting he would die in a few moments. He was, however, found by our men in time to have his wounds attended to, and is now in a fair way of recovery. Both Union and rebel papers have reported him killed, and the latter do not yet know to the contrary. Gen. Kemper is a Virginian.

Col. Patton, of the Seventh Virginia (rebel) infantry, and a State Senator elect to the rebel Virginia Legislature, was also left upon the field as dead; but he, too, is in a Federal hospital, and with a prospect of recovery.—*Washington Star, July 17.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIEF FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Large Meeting of Merchants—Speeches by Jonathan Sturges, J. G. McKenzie, Richard Warren, A. F. Dow and Others—Resolutions Adopted Promising Protection to the Colored People—Contributions for their Relief.

Pursuant to the call published in yesterday's papers, a large meeting of merchants was held at McCullough's salesroom yesterday afternoon, to adopt measures for the relief of the colored sufferers from the late riots. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Jonathan Sturges, the Chairman appointed at the preliminary meeting on Saturday, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. STURGES.

For the information of those who were not present at the meeting held here on Saturday, it is proper that I should state its origin and object. The meeting was called on the suggestion of several gentlemen in Front-street, at a very short notice, to consider the destitute condition of the colored people of this City, who have been deprived of their homes, and their little property, by a mob during the past week, to devise means to relieve their immediate wants, and to secure them in their peaceable and honest labor hereafter. I have been forty-one years a merchant in my present location. During this period I have seen a noble race of merchants pass away. I cannot help calling to mind the many acts of charity which they performed during their lives. I hardly need to name them; you all know them. You all know how they sent relief to Southern cities when they were desolated by fire or pestilence; how they sent shiploads of food to the starving people of Ireland; this last act of brotherly love we have had the privilege of imitating during the past Winter, and as often as occasion requires I trust we shall be quick to continue these acts of humanity, thus showing that the race of New-York merchants is not deteriorating. We are now called upon to sympathize with a different class of our fellow-men. Those who know the colored people of this city, can testify to their being a peaceable, industrious people, having their own churches, Sunday Schools and charitable societies; and that as a class they seldom depend upon charity; they not only labor to support themselves, but to aid those who need aid. This is their general character, and it is our duty to see that they are protected in their lawful labors, to save themselves from becoming dependent on the charity of the City. We have not come together to devise means for their relief because they are colored people, but because they are, as a class, persecuted and in distress at the present moment. It is not necessary for our present purposes to inquire who the men are who have persecuted, robbed and murdered them. We know they are bad men, who have not done as they would be done by. Let us not follow their example, let us be quick to relieve those who are now in trouble, and should we ever find those who have persecuted the negroes, in like trouble, let us be quick to relieve them also, and thus obey the injunction of our Divine Master, "Bless those who persecute you."

At the conclusion of Mr. Sturges' remarks, Mr. J. G. McKenzie, Chairman of the Committee of five appointed on Saturday to make arrangements for this meeting and to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion, presented the following

REPORT.

The condition of the colored people of this City, who have recently been deprived of their kindred by murderers, of their homes by fire, and of their accustomed means of support, having been forcibly driven therefrom by an infuriated mob, without cause or provocation, is such as not only to excite the sympathy of every good member of the community of all parties and all creeds, but also demands and should receive prompt pecuniary assistance and aid.

That this may be effectually accomplished, we do hereby

Resolved, That a Committee of Five Merchants be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, who, with the Treasurer of the fund to be collected, as a member of same, shall have full power to receive, collect and disburse funds in the purchase of necessary food and clothing, and in relieving the wants of the suffering colored population.

Resolved, That to said Committee are hereby granted full power to assist all colored people whose property has been destroyed by the mob, in making the needful proof of the facts to obtain redress from the county, under the Statute laws of the State of New-York, and that they have authority to solicit funds and employ counsel for that purpose.

Resolved, That we will exert all the influence we possess to protect the colored people of this City in their rights to pursue unmolested their lawful occupations, and we do hereby call upon the proper authorities to take immediate steps to afford them such protection.

Resolved, That we will not recognize or sanction any distinction of persons of whatever nation, religion or color, in their natural right to labor honestly in their vocations for the support of themselves and those dependent upon them. And that, so far as we are able to contribute to the wants and necessities of our fellow-men, it shall be done without reference to those distinctions. And further, that what we now propose doing for the colored man, we shall ever be ready to do for any of our fellow-men under like circumstances.

In submitting the above resolutions, Mr. McKenzie said that this was not the time nor the place to talk about the causes that had been in operation for years past to produce the state of things which now exists. There were persons present of all parties, but he believed there none present who did not believe in unhesitating obedience to law. (Great applause.) It was only by the maintenance of law that the rights of any one could be maintained. It was well that this question should be tested now—once and for all—whether New-York is to be governed by law or whether it is to be at the mercy of a mob. [Applause.] For one, he would rather see this City—the metropolis of the Western Continent—laid in ashes, than that the mob should triumph. [Tremendous applause.] This country could exist if New-York were destroyed, but if the foundations of law and order were to be broken up there was no safety for us as citizens or as countrymen. [Applause.] He did not believe that the so-called Conscription law had caused this riot. When lawless men with bludgeons in their hands go through our streets dictating the kind of laborers that shall be employed, or the terms of labor, it showed an agrarian spirit which aimed at our lives to make itself felt. After complimenting Archbishop Hughes for his noble stand in favor of law and order, Mr. McKenzie closed by saying that he still had hopes of a future for this great country, and sincerely believed that we should yet see better times than we had ever seen in the past. There was no cause for discouragement, for he had a firm belief that Almighty God would overrule our troubles for our own good, and would again reunite this once prosperous nation. [Continued applause.]

Mr. Richard Warren next addressed the meeting. He said that he wished for a time to drop the veil over the scenes of the past week, and look at the dependent race of people who were now without the means of support, because [illegible] had driven them from their homes, and destroyed or stolen from them all they possessed in the world. It had been his fortune, while President of the Board of Education, to become acquainted with a large portion of that class of our population, and he could testify to their being as industrious, faithful, honorable and intelligent as any class of similar condition in our midst. The treatment to which they had been subjected during the past week was to him unaccountable. Only a few days ago he was notified that, if he permitted a faithful, honest and industrious black man, whom he had employed to do chores about his house, to enter his house again, his roof would be burned down over his head. "Great God!" said he, to himself, "am I an American citizen, and shall I submit to this?" [Tremendous applause lasting several minutes.] He did not, he continued, desire to excite any prejudices in the minds of his hearers, either of nationality, race or religion. We had proclaimed this country to be, as it is, the refuge for the oppressed and the poor of all nations, but we certainly had a right to ask that when they came here they should show something of the same magnanimity, should conduct themselves as law-abiding citizens, and should be no longer foreigners, but Americans. He hoped there would be a generous response to the objects for which this meeting was held, and that the resolutions would be unanimously adopted. [Applause.]

Capt. E. Nye said that he was desired to make a statement, as coming from Gen. Dix, now commanding this department, that labor should be protected in this City at all hazards, and that those who wished to employ negroes or any other class of laborers might feel themselves perfectly secure in so doing. [Great applause.]

Rev. Mr. Loomis, Secretary of the Seamen's Friend Society, related several instances of outrages upon the blacks that had come under his personal observation, and read a letter received by him yesterday from an intelligent negro, now in New-Bedford, who had been driven thither by the persecutions of the mob, leaving behind him an invalid daughter, relative to whose fate he was anxious to hear.

Mr. Edward Cromwell here announced that the Produce Exchange had just received $600 or $900 in contributions to the object for which the meeting was held. [Great applause.]

Mr. A. F. Dow said they had come together as business men sympathizing with suffering men. He had always felt a pride in seeing that in all works of charity, great or small, the merchants of this City take the most prominent part, and among them it had been a special source of pride that the grocers, to which class he belonged, were ever conspicuous. These colored people, who now demanded our attention were perfectly innocent; they had done nothing to merit the treatment they had received. He had never seen or heard of anything so much like the action of wild beasts as the treatment of the mob toward these people. He hoped they had come there to act and to act promptly. They should put their hands in their pockets and give freely to these poor sufferers. He hoped that the merchants of this City would so express themselves that the colored people may know and feel that they have a home here—that they have friends, and that they shall hereafter be protected. [Applause.]

Mr. Collins suggested that a portion of the money subscribed for the relief of the colored people had better be given to the twenty-two Secretaries of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, to be distributed by them, as they were familiar with all parts of the City and would be likely to know of the most pressing cases of want. He also stated that he had been informed that a portion of the money—$2,000 or more—which had been placed in the hands of the Mayor for distribution would be devoted to the relief of the colored people.

Mr. Sturges, [illegible] desired to suggest in reference to the statement of Mr. Collins, that the employment of negroes would hereafter be protected, that what was most needed now was for every man who had employed colored people to reinstate them in their places at once. This would be the best and most speedy relief that could be afforded them. [Applause.] The question had now come up whether the merchants of New-York had a right to employ such men as they see fit or not, and for one he was ready to meet it. [Great applause.] Many had been in the habit of leaving this matter to the head-porter, but hereafter he proposed to attend to that business himself. [Tremendous applause.]

On motion of Mr. McKenzie, the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Sturges, was appointed treasurer of the fund that might be collected, and the public are requested to send their contributions to him, at No. 125 Front-street.

The following sums were then contributed by persons present:

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

Geo. Griswold & Co.	$250	R. C. White	[illegible]
Capt. Nye	[illegible]	Beebe & Bro.	[illegible]
Sturges, Bennett & Co.	[illegible]	Ockershausen Bros.	[illegible]
Produce Exchange	[illegible]	Dow, Youngs & Co.	100
Young, Schultz & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weston & Wall	[illegible]	Reeve, Case & Banks	[illegible]
S. Willets	[illegible]	Hugh Allen	[illegible]
H. C. Monroe & Bro.	[illegible]	John Otendorf	[illegible]
D. G. Bacon	[illegible]	Booth & Edgar	[illegible]
Wm. H. Fogg	[illegible]	Sheffield & Co.	[illegible]
F. T. Buck	[illegible]	Collection 6th-av. Pr. Ch.	[illegible]
N. L. & G. Griswold	[illegible]	Collins, Rayner & Co.	[illegible]
H. T. Harnden	[illegible]	Richard Warren	[illegible]
F. Dollner	[illegible]	H. K. Bull	[illegible]
Dollner, Potter & Co.	[illegible]	Denton, Smith & Co.	[illegible]
Sherman, Tallman & Co.	100	E. R. Mudge	[illegible]
Scanlon, Sheldon & Co.	100	Slow & Ferris	50
T. D. McKenzie	100	Wylie & Knevals	100
Hugh N. Camp	100	Allen & Hoag	100
Sheet & Reynolds	100		
Noah & Swesey	100	Total	$6,131

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions adopted by this meeting be furnished to Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, and that he be requested to give notice to the colored people to return to their usual employments, with the assurance that they shall be properly protected.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Messrs. Hoyt & Co. for the use of McCullough's Salesroom for the second meeting in behalf of the colored people who have been driven from their homes.

The meeting then adjourned.

Legal Assistance Tendered to the Colored Sufferers.

We have seen a document to which are appended the signatures of many of our best known lawyers, which tendered on behalf of the signers legal assistance to the colored people who were despoiled of their goods or property during the recent riot. The City and county are liable for the damage done these poor people, and it is the benevolent intention of the legal gentlemen named, to prosecute the claims of any colored person who may desire it, and to follow up the matter without delay, and what is equally to the purpose, without charge. The offer is a great charity and speaks volumes in behalf of the sense of honor and of justice possessed by the Bar of our City.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 12th day of July to the 20th day of July, 1863.

Men, 172; Women, [illegible]; Boys, 212; Girls, [illegible]; Total, [illegible]. Adults, 267; Children, 404; Males, 385; Females, [illegible]. Colored Persons, 12.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.

Alcoholism	[illegible]	Premature birth	[illegible]
Bones, joints, &c.	[illegible]	Stomach, bowels and digestive organs	[illegible]
Brain and nerves	[illegible]	Uncertain seat and general fevers	[illegible]
Generative organs	[illegible]	Unknown	[illegible]
Heart and blood vessels	[illegible]	Urinary organs	[illegible]
Lungs, throat, &c.	[illegible]	Violence, accidents, &c.	[illegible]
Old age	11		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	[illegible]		
Total	[illegible]		

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1862, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending July 21, 1862	[illegible] Inc. [illegible]
Week ending July 18, 1863—	
From acute disease	[illegible]
From chronic disease	[illegible]
From external causes, &c.	[illegible]
Week ending July [illegible], 1863—	
From acute disease	[illegible]
From chronic disease	[illegible]
From external causes, &c.	[illegible]
Increase this week	[illegible]

The number of deaths in the institutions compared with the corresponding week of 1862:

Week ending July 21, 1862	[illegible]
Week ending July 20, 1863	[illegible]
Increase this week	[illegible]

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, July 20, 1863.

Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 8 City Hall. Present—Councilmen [illegible]

[illegible] of the twenty-third instant.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Yellow Fever—Vessels Detained Below.—A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Health was held yesterday, at which the Health Officer reported yellow fever as existing in a most malignant form on vessels now arriving from Nassau. To avoid the great danger which will arise from any such vessel or cargo coming up to the City, the Board adopted a resolution that no infected ship or cargo shall be permitted to pass the Quarantine Station. This is an effective and timely measure, and will remove all apprehensions of contagion.

By the New-Jersey Central.—Four of the regiments alluded to yesterday as having come from Pennsylvania by the Camden and Amboy route, were landed in this City by the New-Jersey Central.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Kassel vs. Becker et al.—Injunction retained; modified on amending complaint, otherwise dissolved.
Packer vs. Lent.—Judgment for plaintiffs for note [illegible].
Winchester vs. Sears.—Form of decision settled.
[illegible] vs. Sears et al.—Same decision.
[illegible] et al. vs. [illegible] et al.—Same decision. Papers with Clerk at Chambers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Report confirmed. Motion to set aside order of Court denied, with $10 costs.
[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Motion denied.
Rubio vs. Ortiz.—Motion denied.
In the Matter of George Harrison.—Motion granted.
Roberts vs. Carter, &c.—Motion denied.
Elmers vs. Vallette.—Motion denied.
[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Motion denied.
Campbell vs. Campbell.—Complaint wanted.
Smith vs. Smith.—Complaint wanted.
[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Motion granted with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to serve a new answer on payment of said $10 costs, and stipulating to refer.
Wilhelmina Macesa vs. Daniel T. Macesa.—Judgment of divorce granted.
[illegible] vs. Frederick [illegible].—Judgment of divorce granted.
Brown vs. Central Railroad Company.—Motion denied.
Bodine vs. Gibbs.—Motion granted, on payment of $10 costs to defendant.
The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. Conover.—Motion for continuance of injunction denied, and motion to dissolve injunction granted, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Gould.

Jackson vs. Cook.—Judgment for plaintiff.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...July 20, 1863.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

[illegible]

Monday, July 20—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 18, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 11:

Decrease in Loans	[illegible]
Decrease in Specie	[illegible]
Decrease in Circulation	[illegible]
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	[illegible]

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 19, 1862.	July 11, 1863.	July 18, 1863.
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	9,155,301	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchanges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Undrawn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bank return shows a further accumulation of the Deposit line. The increase for the fortnight is about five millions. The Loans and Discounts fall off nearly two millions on the present return. The stock of Specie remains something above $35,000,000, the variations being but slight since the 1st of July. The Money market is easy to the brokers at [illegible] ℔ cent. There is very little employment other than on temporary loan or by purchase of Treasury paper. The amount of merchant bills offered in the open market is unusually small. The rates for prime names are 5@6 ℔ cent. The payments into the Sub-Treasury to-day for the New Loan amount to $562,000, and the amount deposited with the Treasury on 5 ℔ cent. interest $263,100. The Customs duties were $300,000, nearly all in Gold Coin.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,030,476 65, including for Customs $300,000; payments, $3,477,282 66; balance, $22,297,970 90.

The sudden additional decline of Saturday afternoon on Gold Coin was recovered to-day, sales being made at the Board at 125@125¾ ℔ cent., and subsequently on the Street at 126@126½. Exchange on London also rose to 138@138½ ℔ cent. The Stock Market was generally firm. Some of the Western descriptions advanced 1@2 ℔ cent. on Saturday's sales, and the New-York Bonds were better by 1@1½ ℔ cent. on Central and Erie, while the turn in Hudson River was 15@20 ℔ cent. in the opposite direction. The Street is quite at fault in reference to the ups and downs of this Stock, and equally so about Pacific Mail, which varies from one Board to another 10@12 ℔ cent. The Federal Stocks and Treasury paper continue firm and in good investment demand. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with Saturday afternoon, the General Market not so firm as on the printed sales:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	123¾	126¼[?]	Harlem Pref.	106	104
U.S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	119¾	120¼	Mich. Southern	81½	82⅞[?]
Erie	97½[?]	[illegible]	Mich. S. Guar.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	104	[illegible]	Illinois Central	110	[illegible]
Hudson	170	155	Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	110	110	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	28¼	[illegible]	Northwest	34	[illegible]
Prairie du Chien	58	58¾	Galena	97½	[illegible]
Treas. Cer., new	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]	110

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	106	Mechanics' Ass'n	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Ocean	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Am. Exchange	[illegible]
State	100	Republic	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	North America	[illegible]
Market	90	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather	104	St. Nicholas	97
Importers' & Traders'	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The members of the regular New-York Stock Exchange Board have contributed, by their individual subscriptions, $5,000 to the fund for the relief of the members of the New-York Police and the Military, killed or wounded while engaged in suppressing last week's riots. The members of the Public Stock Exchange Board, on Saturday, were appealed to to contribute to a different fund—the relief of the wounded at Gettysburgh in the Third Army corps, commanded by Gen. Sickles. A note from this gallant officer to his friend, James T. Brady, Esq., requesting a supply for his wounded of fruits, jellies and other delicacies, was read, accompanied by his own contribution of $100 toward the purchase of such stores, and thereupon $800 additional was immediately subscribed. Further contributions in money, to the same object, we are requested to say, may be made to Mr. E. R. Tremaine, No. 22 William-street, or, if in supplies, to Major L. Purdy, at the office of the Adams Express Company, No. 59 Broadway.

The British Commercial Life Insurance and Life Assurance Company has declared its usual bonus on five years' business, amounting to 30 ℔ cent. upon Premiums received during that time.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, July 20, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 58 bbls. Ashes, 26,727 bbls. Flour, 240 bbls. and 407 bags Corn Meal, 128,083 bushels Wheat, 217,394 bushels Corn, 7,160 bushels Rye, 51,450 bushels Oats, 609 pkgs. Provisions and 1,703 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 36 bbls. Pots, at $7@$7 25 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce, quiet and nominal.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request at drooping prices.

COTTON—Has fallen to 58c. for Middlings, ℔ lb. Sales and resales, 650 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed to-day, and prices have generally favored buyers. Sales since our last, 12,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $3 90@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $4 90@$5 40, chiefly at $5@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 70 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$3 90 @$4 50
Extra State	4 90 @ 5 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 90 @ 7 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 50 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75 @ 7 25
Extra Genesee	[illegible] @ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70 @ 9 00

Southern Flour is heavy again to-day; sales since our last, 800 bbls., at $5 70@$6 40 for poor to good superfine; $6 45@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 540 bbls. Extra at $5@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal has been in good request at $4@$4 65 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand to-day, and prices of really desirable lots have been quoted somewhat firmer. Sales have been confined to 200,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 42c.; Amber Western at $1 25@$1 30; Red do. at $1 23@$1 25; Amber Iowa at $1 22@$1 26—the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $1 11@$1 21, and Chicago Spring at $1 05@$1 18 ℔ bushel. Corn continues depressed. Sales have been reported to-day of 200,000 bushels, chiefly at 64½c.@65c. for shipping mixed Western; 63c.@64c. for unsound; 70c. for White, and 66c. for Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 90c.@$1 05, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canada at 70c.@73c.; Western at 73c.@75½c.; State at 75c.@78c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River bale continues quiet to-day, at 70c.@80c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, at 15c.@21c.

METALS—Have been very quiet, at unsettled prices.

MOLASSES—Sales were reported to-day of two invoices of Porto Rico, but particulars were withheld.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and heavy. Spirits Turpentine, $1 38 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Are quiet, and tending downward. Linseed, $1 10@$1 15 ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather less active; sales having been confined to 2,150 bbls., at $11 62½@$11 87½ for Old Mess; $12 50@$12 62½ for new Mess; $10 50@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at 5c.@5½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in very limited demand at 6c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Lard continues quiet; sales 450 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet at former rates; sales 185 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$12 25 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is inactive at 14c.@21c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@25c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is very quiet at 8c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day were extremely limited, at $8@$8 25 for East India, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 800 hhds., at 11½c. for New-Orleans, and 10c.@11¼c. for Cuba; with 1,128 boxes Havana at 10¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,100 bbls. at 45c.@45½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were somewhat brisker to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 bbls. Flour [illegible]

JULY 1863

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE and DENIER BROTHERS, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

IRVING HALL—THE STEREOPTICON.

WINTER GARDEN—BRAM, THE POISONER.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

News agents on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad are not allowed to charge more than four cents for any of the Daily Papers, except on the 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Express Trains, on which the price is five cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We are still without any definite knowledge of the movements of the rebel army under LEE. The main body, however, is supposed to be somewhere between Winchester and Culpepper. Gen. MEADE is in active pursuit, and is expected to be soon heard from.

We have a report, by way of Corinth and Memphis, from Gen. HURLBUT'S scouts, that BRAGG is retreating precipitately into Georgia, followed by Gen. ROSECRANS, whose advance on the 17th was said to be at Rome. It is thought that BRAGG is endeavoring to make a junction with JOE JOHNSTON. Desertions from his army are numerous.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS himself was in Nashville on July 17, and with Col. GODDARD, Chief of Staff, made a tour of the hospitals, inspected the convalescent camps and the three gunboats in port.

MORGAN has probably made his last raid for some time to come. Doubtless ere this himself and his entire band are captured. He made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Ohio River on Sunday near Cooleysville, but was prevented by a gunboat. About one hundred and fifty rebels were killed or drowned, and a thousand of them were captured, with their artillery. Among the prisoners are Col. WARD and Col. DICK MORGAN, a brother of the rebel leader. BASIL DUKE is also said to be a prisoner. The rest of the band were scattered among the hills, and Gen. JUDAH, who is in pursuit, is confident of capturing the whole of them.

We learn by a dispatch from Boston that Hon. WM. WHITING, Solicitor of the Treasury, will leave for Europe in Wednesday's steamer on important business for the Government. His visit is supposed to have some reference to a fleet of powerful river steamers now fitting out in England, supposed for the rebel navy.

Fort Powhatan, which was taken possession of by our gunboats on the 13th, is on the south side of James River, and about eighty miles from its mouth.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Africa* at Halifax, we have advices from Europe three days later. She left Liverpool on the 11th and Queenstown on the 12th inst. The English Press were still engaged in discussing the rebel invasion of the loyal States, and the probability of LEE's success—generally taken for granted. The *Morning Post* says that Mr. LINDSAY was expected on the 13th to favor the House of Commons with a detailed account of his second interview with the Emperor NAPOLEON. Lord PALMERSTON had requested Mr. ROEBUCK to drop the further discussion of the question of recognition, as it was not desirable to resume it or to bind the Government to pledge themselves as to future action. Mr. ROEBUCK postponed his answer until the 13th. It is denied in Paris that Mr. DAYTON said the United States would consider the recognition of the rebels a *casus belli*. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS had asked Mr. DAYTON whether a first offer of mediation would be well received at Washington, and Mr. DAYTON had given a negative answer. Encounters between the Poles and Russians continue to be daily reported—the latter being generally defeated. There is no change to note in Cotton, Breadstuffs or Provisions. Consols were quoted at 92¾@92⅞ for Money.

GENERAL NEWS.

A large meeting of merchants was held yesterday afternoon at MCCULLOUGH'S Salesroom, in Front-street, to adopt measures for the relief of the colored sufferers by the late riots. Speeches were made by JONATHAN STURGES, J. D. MCKENZIE, RICHARD WARREN, A. F. DOW and others, and resolutions were adopted pledging the protection of the merchants to the colored people in pursuing their customary avocations. A subscription was taken up and $5,131 85 was contributed on the spot. Further contributions may be sent to JONATHAN STURGES, No. 125 Front-street, who is treasurer of the fund.

The City Inspector reports 663 deaths during the past week, an excess of 196 over the previous week; 172 were men, 85 women, 213 boys and 193 girls; of the children 351 were under five years of age. The increase in the mortality is attributable, in a great degree, to the recent riots; fifty-eight persons are officially reported as having been killed in them, though, could the facts be ascertained, the number would, undoubtedly, be found much larger.

The Board of Councilmen were without a quorum at their meeting yesterday, and adjourned to Thursday.

We learn from Philadelphia that instructions have been issued to the various Provost-Marshals by which a negro is prohibited from being a substitute for a white man who is drafted. The order is in these words: "Any one who is equivalent for a person drafted may be received as a substitute, *but a colored man, under existing laws, is not a military equivalent*."

The transport steamer *Daniel Webster*, arrived at Philadelphia, on Saturday, with a load of prisoners from Fort Delaware, among them Gen. ARCHER and Staff, destined for one of the military departments of the West. It was currently reported that they had been removed from Fort Delaware in consequence of sickness there.

One of the four immense boilers of the iron-clad *Tonawanda*, now building at Philadelphia, has been placed on board the vessel. A second one was hauled to the Navy-yard on Saturday, and the other two are yet at the foundry of MERRICK & SONS. These boilers weigh about 50 tons, and considerable difficulty has been experienced in hauling them from the foundry to the yard.

There was an upward reaction in Gold Coin yesterday of 1 ⅌ cent., the price reaching 126@ 126½ ⅌ cent. Money easy at 6 ⅌ cent. Stocks firm, and higher on New-York Central, Erie and some of the Western Roads.

Flour was less active yesterday, while Wheat and Corn were freely purchased at irregular and generally easier prices. Provisions attracted less attention, and were declining. A moderate business was reported in Sugars, Molasses, Hay, Tallow and Cotton, the latter article at reduced figures. Whisky was in good demand. The Freight market was brisker. Other branches of trade were quiet and depressed.

The Cattle market is quite lively this week. Dressed meat has been selling at quite an advance during the week, owing to a scarcity, and now the wholesale butchers are anxious to buy. Prices have advanced ½c. ⅌ lb. since last Monday—ranging at Forty-fourth-street, where 5,500 head are on sale, at 8½c.@9c. for common, 10½c. @11c. for fair to good, and 11½c. for choice animals—a few of the pick have brought 12c. Stock well sold out.

The Conscription Law and its Expounders.

There are many cogent reasons why the Conscription Act should be construed liberally. There is much that is penal in its character and incidents. It plunges a large portion of the community into anxiety and uncertainty before the names are drawn, and after they are drawn it unavoidably inflicts a large amount of hardship upon thousands of worthy men; and what is, if possible, of more importance than these things, is that, owing to the magnitude of the struggle which has called for it, it is, in the eyes of a large portion of the population a novel and it may be a vexatious law. The old militia laws, which it has superseded, were certainly tenfold more vexatious, and would, if carried out, have inflicted tenfold greater hardships. But then they never were enforced, because we have never before been engaged in a great war; and demagogues are consequently able to persuade those who never read them, and know nothing of their provisions, that the present act is an innovation, copied from the despotic models of Europe.

All this, however, should impress upon the Government the necessity for tact and discretion, and above all for liberality in construing it; and we must say we think that in some ways the Provost-Marshal-General is showing himself less attentive to this consideration than is desirable. The decision, for instance, that a man who presents himself for examination, believing honestly that he is physically disqualified, shall, if his claim for exemption be disallowed, be cut off from the privilege of commuting or furnishing a substitute, was in every sense of the word "sharp practice," and so sharp that we are glad to say it has been annulled. There is but one case in which such a rule could be for a moment defended, and that is where there was clear proof of an attempt to impose on the Examining Board, either by false representations, or by simulating disease or malformation. But to snap a man up, who would pay the three hundred dollars, if necessary, but who refrains from doing so because he sincerely believes he is physically disqualified, and put him into the ranks because his notion of his bodily condition happens to have been mistaken, is neither more nor less than inflicting a heavy penalty for mere misconception, and this is a power with which no Provost-Marshal should be armed. In fact, we are not at all sure that sound policy does not dictate the concession even to those who have been convicted of bad faith, of the benefit of the exemption clause, because the Surgeons will, after all, rely almost entirely upon their own skill in judging of a man's fitness for duty, and it is better that ten rogues should escape service by "shamming Abraham," than that one honest man should be forced into the ranks smarting under a sense of wrong or injustice.

There has been another decision recently promulgated which is even less defensible and more impolitic than the foregoing. We have been gravely informed that the payment of three hundred dollars exempts the person who pays it "*for this draft*;" and yet we are told in the same breath that the money thus received is to be religiously applied by the Government to the purchase of substitutes to take the places of those who thus escape. But if this is the case,—if when A pays the exemption fee, the War Department uses the money in getting B to volunteer in his stead, we should really like to know upon what principle A is to be called upon to pay another three hundred dollars in a second draft, when B may be actually serving in the ranks, or may have been killed or wounded on the field? If the money, in short, is spent in procuring substitutes for those who pay it, they are both, in justice and common sense, exempt for the period for which they would have served had they not paid it. There is no other interpretation of the statute which is not the sheerest absurdity.

How impolitic, too, this mode of construing the law is—and we can hardly believe that any lawyer has been guilty of it—is seen in the prevailing misconception amongst the poorer classes as to the use to be made of the exemption money. Much of the hostility to the law existing amongst them is due to the notion that when a man pays three hundred dollars, the money goes into the treasury for general purposes, and a further draft is made of those who are not able to pay—or, in other words, that for every rich man who escapes, an involuntary conscript has to be drafted. Nothing could be more foreign to the real purpose of the act than this arrangement would be, and yet nothing could do more to strengthen and propagate this mischievous delusion than the course the Government proposes to follow. Poor men may well ask, and do ask, how it is that if the money is to be expended in raising volunteers, it does not exempt those who pay it, in the same way, and for the same length of time, as if they procured substitutes themselves; and on being assured by the Provost-Marshal that it will not, they naturally conclude that the rich are simply paying a high tax in lieu of service, while the fighting will all have to be done by drafts of those who would pay it if they could, but could not if they would. The recent decisions, in fact, ought to be at once reviewed and amended, and the whole law ought to be enforced in its spirit, and not to the letter, even if the letter were as inconsequential and vexatious as the Provost-Marshal-General is trying to persuade us.

How to Deal with Mobs.

The men, the very men, and only the men who, through two long years of agony, have been endeavoring to palliate the crimes of the rebels, are now doing all that they can to palliate the crimes of the rioters who passed the greater part of last week in endeavors to make New-York as infamous as Delhi or Cawnpore. During Monday and Tuesday they said all that could be said both to inflame the passions of the Thugs who were desecrating our streets by murder and pillage, and to excuse their ferocity, and as soon as the tumult was quelled by the strong hand of the law, they set to work both to predict its renewal and to preach forbearance and gentleness to the Police. It will not do any longer to tell people who have passed four nights in their houses with the hideous uproar of street massacres ringing in their ears, and the flames of their neighbors' houses reddening the sky above their heads, that this havoc was wrought either by "the people," or "the laboring population," or by "outraged conscripts." They know well that if these atrocious libels were true, it would be the duty of those who have enough manhood and religion left them to make them refuse to belong to a community of thieves and assassins, either to take their muskets and bring about a reform, or else quit the country. If either "the people" or "the laboring population" of New-York were fairly represented by the bands of brigands who cut throats and fired houses for four days, it would be an insult to every decent man in the City and the State to suppose that he would live in the same place with such a "people," or with such "laborers" one minute, after he had found it impossible to get them hanged or banished. These wretched apologists of assassination and arson evidently came to the conclusion that the troubles of the times had deprived the American people of their moral sense, and that there are men and women amongst us so besotted by party feeling as to have lost their horror of murder and cruelty, and their respect for property, whenever opponents of the Administration choose to sally out and kill, mutilate and rob.

One of the casuists who is now exerting on behalf of the Thugs of New-York an ingenuity which has been sharpened as well as depraved in the service of JEFFERSON DAVIS, took occasion on the last day of our bloody carnival, to instruct the authorities in the manner of dealing with such street mobs as—according to him—"the laboring population" furnished for "the Opposition" of last Monday. He reluctantly confesses that it may be necessary to club them, but he solemnly protests against the use of firearms or steel, as both unnecessary and irritating, and then insults the English Chartists by comparing the demonstrations of April, 1848, to the recent riots up town. The Chartist riots, says he, were put down by policemen, who knelt down in the mud and tapped the rioters on the shins with their clubs, and these New-York rioters may, in like manner, be routed by alternate applications of the same weapon to their shins and their heads; and he then advances the novel doctrine that men are most afraid of the weapon they are most familiar with, and that the Irishmen who flies from a cudgel, will receive a volley of musketry without flinching.

The necessities of the war have introduced into the vocabulary of public discussion the word "blatherskite," and the casuists aforesaid use it so often that when we pronounce the foregoing to be "blatherskite" of the purest kind, they will understand our meaning perfectly. As there was nothing in the riots of 1848 in common with those which have recently disgraced our streets, they supply us with no lesson that can be of service now. The Chartists neither murdered, nor pillaged, nor burnt. They simply gathered tumultuously, and offered no injury to anybody. Consequently, in this stage the Police were left to deal with them, and dealt with them successfully; but what our cotemporary carefully omits to mention is, that ten thousand troops of all arms, the cavalry with their swords *previously sharpened by order*, were on that occasion, by the Duke of WELLINGTON'S order, massed in the London barracks, ready to be launched upon the crowd the minute it gave symptoms of designs either against life or property.

Had there been a single murder committed, or a single house robbed in spite of the Police, nothing is more certain than that the military reserve would have been mercilessly used, because all who have any familiarity with mobs—and the English authorities have it—know well that a mob *which has once shed blood with impunity instantly changes its character, and becomes a wild beast, both in its nature and its aims*. Human blood whets its ferocity, and inflames its courage just as it does those of a tiger, and when, through accident or weakness, it has been allowed to draw ardor from this horrible source, it is mercy to it and to the community to assail it with musketry, and, if need be, with grape and canister. An officer who fails to do so at once at this stage is guilty, not simply of a blunder, but of a crime. This is one of the canons of the Police code of all nations, and its correctness will not be doubted by anybody except those who are trying to persuade us that ANDREWS and "KERRIGAN" are martyrs. The two greatest mobs of modern times were that of Lord GEORGE GORDON, and that which stormed the Tuilleries on the famous 10th of August, and nobody of the millions who have read the horrid tale of their doings have ever risen up from it without inwardly cursing the weakness and folly which, in the guise of mercy, allowed each of them to hold a great city at their mercy until they had shaken men's faith in Providence by the monstrosity of their crimes.

The notion that mobs, and especially Irish mobs, are most frightened by clubs, because most familiar with their use is hardly worth refuting. A meagre knowledge, either of human nature or of the history of war, would prevent anybody from ever putting it into circulation. The Highlanders who followed CHARLES EDWARD to the field rushed headlong on musket and bayonet without qualm or hesitation, but the cannon made the boldest of them falter in his charge, for the simple reason that the weapon was new to him. And for the same reason the Bashibazouk, Arnout and Montenegrin of to-day, though brave as lions under the fire of infantry, are daunted by a single three-pounder. There is, in fact, in the whole category of weapons, none which has less terrors for a true-born Irishman than a cudgel. He inherits from ten generations of ancestors the closest familiarity with the worst and best that can come of its use, and in order to believe him terrified by it, as the friends of the rioters would have us, we should have first to discard the experience of the whole human race as to the effect of habit in deadening the nerves. For the dispersion of merely tumultuous gatherings, the club ought doubtless always to suffice; but upon a mob which has torn a man to pieces, and is shouting for more blood, we ought, in very tenderness for the mob itself, to say nothing of the rest of the community, pour as much ball-cartridge into it as will effectually scatter it.

Philadelphia and New-York.

The Philadelphia *Press*, and the Press all over the country, have administered a terrible castigation to New-York for the scenes exhibited in its streets last week. We will not say that a good deal of it is not deserved, though we wish they had drawn a clearer line between the rioters and the great mass of citizens in the Empire City. New-York is a very large town. By last census it had a population of over eight hundred thousand souls; and though the rioters had free sweep for several days, they never numbered more than two or three thousand. If the city were such a seething mass of corruption, lawlessness and villany as is represented, we should have seen a state of things that could not have been repressed by a few hundred policemen and soldiers. The fact is that the high character of New-York never appeared to better advantage than during the late riots. The mob took the City by surprise, and was carrying on its ravages before people generally were aware of its existence; but no sooner did the citizens see and comprehend the real upshot of the riot than they hastened, almost *en masse*, not merely to express their disapproval, but to enrol and arm themselves to repress disorder and sustain the laws.

The Philadelphia *North American* is more generous toward us than some other of our castigators. It only sets down *one-eighth* of New-Yorkers as outlaws. It will observe, however, that even this is very different from the state of things that used to exist in Sodom, and that if we have seven righteous men to one knave, we need not be afraid to compare notes with Philadelphia. It says:

> "Swarms of men who have for half a century been found too turbulent and vicious to be permitted to live anywhere else, have found the atmosphere of New-York congenial. There, too, has been gathered in all the refuse population of the Free States of our own country—the genteel swindlers, the low demagogues, the rogues of all kinds, adventurers eager for any chance of gain, from cheating at cards to robbing a bank—*New-York sucks them all into her grand reservoir*; and there this foul and pestilential mass, rendered ranker and more offensive by the infusion of Southern outcasts, seethes and boils.
>
> New-York has not less than a hundred thousand of them, divided thus: Women of the town, 20,000; thieves, 30,000; outlaws of all other kinds, 10,000; adventurers ready for any chance wind, 25,000; persons without any means of getting a living, 15,000. Or perhaps they might be better divided in the following manner: Refuse of Europe, 70,000; sweepings of the Free States, 20,000; driftwood from the South, 5,000; original products of New-York vice and crime, 5,000. They are the refuse of all climes and all peoples. Europe has vomited her paupers and criminals upon the shores of the Hudson. Periodically she has been cleaning out her prisons and workhouses, and poorhouses to furnish '*emigrants*' to the United States. Every shade of European vice and crime is better represented in New-York than in Europe itself, until *New-York has ceased to be an American city, typifying in any degree the order, industry and good habits of the American people*."

This must be pleasant reading for the suburban residents of Philadelphia during these hot days. To think that we have among us twenty-five thousand "adventurers ready for any chance wind," must make even a Philadelphia lawyer hopeless of success amid the breezes of New-York; and to know that we have fifteen thousand "people who have no means of getting a living," must puzzle his brain as to how they manage to continue their existence; while to believe that New-York sucks in "*all* the refuse population of the North, and infuses into it the outcasts of the South," must surely make Philadelphia and the rural regions beyond the boundaries of Manhattan Island rather desirable places to live in. It is all nonsense, however. New-York has its share of adventurers and outlaws, but no more. It has perhaps more of them than Philadelphia, but it is a larger town. It has as good a record as any city in America, or in the world, for devotion to law and order. Riots are as rare here as anywhere else, and they are as efficaciously dealt with. The late riot is the first formidable one in the City since the beginning of the century, and it is not likely that another such will take place until after the close of the century.

We are glad to say a good word, however, for Philadelphia in the matter of the conscription; and we are the more glad to do so, as we had occasion lately to charge both the city and State with being laggard in the matter of raising volunteers to repel the invasion of LEE. The draft is now being carried out there with perfect quiet and decorum. The citizens don their conscript uniforms, or pay down their exemption money without a murmur. There is no opposition and no rioting, and there will be none.

Even while Philadelphia upbraids New-York, we can afford to commend our smaller sister; and though she would controvert geography by denying the first City on the Continent the honor of being an American city at all, we will not belie facts or the census by denying her the honor of being only second in population, order, and public and private virtue to New-York.

MORGAN'S RAID.—It would seem that MORGAN and his men have come to grief. Their grand raid through Indiana and Ohio has resulted in nothing but their own capture and dispersion. MORGAN had some forty-five hundred men with him when he crossed the Ohio twenty days ago; and we judge from the various telegrams that have reached us, particularly those of this morning, that about half of his force has been killed and captured. The most important man in the whole expedition, the man who even more than MORGAN was its leader, Col. BASIL DUKE, is a prisoner in our hands. BASIL DUKE is a well-known Kentuckian, an old citizen of Covington, and it was his great ability, his skill and audacity, and his thorough acquaintance with the region of country on both sides of the Ohio, that gave to the marauders such impunity and success as they have enjoyed. Now that he is a prisoner, MORGAN will find it difficult to navigate, and we expect to see the remainder of his force completely dispersed. Several attempts have been made by them to cross the Ohio at different points, but they have all failed.

This raid has called to arms an immense number of the citizens of Ohio and Indiana—probably ten times as many as the entire force under MORGAN. Though the Western States have been so lavish in sending men to the army, they have still an immense force of fighters left. When our GRIERSON rode through Mississippi he reported that State bare of soldiers and of material for soldiers—that the Confederacy was but a *shell*; but MORGAN will have a very different report to make of his experiences in the Northwest. Armed men sprang from the ground by the thousand wherever he set his foot.

OUR CAVALRY.—An admirable and connected *résumé* of the recent extraordinary exploits of Gen. MEADE'S cavalry force will be found in the TIMES of this morning. Without perusing it, no one can have any idea of the brilliant service recently rendered by this arm. It was written in the field, "surrounded with all the paraphernalia of actual war, a deadly contest still raging within hearing," by a gentleman who accompanied the cavalry in all its gallopades, who was a witness, if not a participator, in all the battles, and who was wounded while in the discharge of his duty to us and the country. He begins his narrative by coolly saying: "I have to record *fifteen* more engagements of our cavalry with the enemy, all within sixteen days."

We venture to say that there never was a cavalry force of equal size, connected with any army, which did so much hard work, and rendered such effective service, as ours has done since the middle of May last. It should be five times larger than it is. If men cannot be raised for it at once, twenty regiments of infantry should be mounted and set to cavalry work. This plan has been tried in the West, and with great success. As the war progresses and draws to a close, cavalry will be more and more needed.

A Few Questions for Our Aldermen and Councilmen.

Has it occurred to you that if the City of New-York may, by a money appropriation, prevent the Government from obtaining soldiers under the Conscription act, every other city and town throughout the North may, with equal right do the same thing, and that thus the fundamental intent and object of the act—the raising of men—may be directly and wholly defeated?

Has it occurred to you that municipal legislation of this character, in direct conflict with a law of the country, must be necessarily and essentially illegal and void?

Have you ever deemed it worth your while to consider how you are to raise twenty-five hundred thousand dollars after passing your ordinance to that effect, and after having overridden the veto of the Mayor, as you have pledged yourselves to do in case he shall see fit to interpose his veto?

Do you imagine the capitalists of the North will be disposed to lend to the City of New-York this amount of money, to enable you to frustrate and nullify, so far as in you lies, the object and intent of a law of your country?

And if it should happen that there are men of means among us whose inclinations would lead them to cooperate with you for that end, do you fancy self-interest will allow them to give you their money for bonds which will in due time be pronounced invalid by the National Supreme Court, to which tribunal the question of the validity of such bonds would surely be carried, involving, as it does, that other momentous question whether a city or town may by its own simple legislation defeat the intent of an act of Congress?

If it were practicable and easy for you to raise the money you talk of, do you think it probable the General Government would quietly fold its hands and allow you to accomplish your scheme of nullification, pure and simple? Has it ever once struck you that there is a class of men in this City—men who own the houses, the stores, the foundries, the factories, the ships, the merchandise within this great metropolis—who have some rights which it is your business to protect?

Does the old story of that last ounce which broke the camel's back ever recur to you?

Has it ever seemed to you possible that there may be a limit to the endurance of this class of men and of all those other men whose fortune or misfortune it is to be decent, respectable, loyal citizens?

Do you feel certain that the fresh burden which you seem to be so willing, so anxious and so determined to thrust upon their backs, may not prove to be the unendurable last ounce?

Is it not obvious to you that sympathy with the rioters or rebels, or abject moral cowardice, will be considered the motive which leads you to legislate, at the expense of the decent portion of the community, in favor of the red-mouthed miscreants who roamed throughout our City last week, robbing and burning houses, stores and orphan asylums, beating and plundering thousands of quiet citizens, and torturing, maiming or murdering every negro they could lay their hands upon?

You know that under an existing State law the tax-payers of this City must pay for every dollar's worth of property stolen or destroyed by that mob; and do you now think it wise to undertake to compel the tax-payers to pay for each one of the savages who composed it, the sum of three hundred dollars, to enable him to evade his duty to his country, and to remain at home, while decent, law-abiding people, if drafted, are to pay for their own exemption, get a substitute or enter the ranks?

Do you perceive that the three glorious privileges which you propose to accord to the tax-payers of this City are: First, they shall pay for all property stolen, destroyed or damaged by the mob; second, they shall furnish each and every man of the mob with the sum of three hundred dollars, in order that he may remain undisturbed at home; and third, they shall, when drafted themselves, pay for their own exemption, or get a substitute or go.

Do you not think it may be as well for you to reconsider your action in the premises?

The respectable men of the City pause for a reply.

MANSFIELD.

Wrongs of the Colored Race—Letter from Thurlow Weed.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 18, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I concur with you in believing that "*there are not curses enough in your City to count the wrath of Heaven*," if immediate relief and future protection be not extended to your "Colored Citizens." The page that records their wrongs during the "three days" of misrule in New-York, will be the blackest in its history. That the wretches should have deliberately marked, for rapine and murder, a class at once the least offending and most defenceless, is a fact and a feature in crime at which civilization and humanity revolts and shudders.

I thank you for so eloquently and promptly calling public attention to the lamentable condition of these greatly wronged people. That the appeal will be as promptly responded to I do not doubt.

For the persecution of the negro, there is divided responsibility. The hostility of Irishmen to Africans is unworthy of men who themselves seek and find, in America, an asylum from oppression. Yet this hostility would not culminate in murder and arson, but for the stimulants supplied by fanatical Journalists who persistently inflame and exasperate the ignorant and lawless against the negro, prominently responsible for these outrages. But what cares WENDELL PHILLIPS how many negroes are murdered, if their blood furnishes material for agitation?

There is abundant occasion for the public abhorrence of mob violence. But when all the circumstances have been reviewed, the popular condemnation of those who, while the nation is struggling for existence, thrust the unoffending negro forward as a target for infuriated mobs, will become general and emphatic. Ultra-Abolitionists were hailed in South Carolina as the "best friends" of secession. Practically, they are the worst enemies of the colored man. But for the "malign influence" of these howling demagogues in Congress and with the President, rebellion would not, in the beginning, have assumed such formidable proportions; nor in its progress would the North have been divided, or the Government crippled.

Presuming that steps will be taken for the relief of the colored people whose dwellings were robbed, and who were driven from their employment, I inclose my check for $500, as a contribution to that object, relying upon you to give it the proper direction. Very truly, yours, THURLOW WEED.

H. J. RAYMOND, Esq.

The National Militia Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If you have any space for further observations on the Conscription act, permit me to offer the following:

The clause of the Constitution reserving to the States the right to officer the militia of the respective States when called into the service of the United States, obviously refers to the *regularly organized militia of the States* existing at the time when they are so called on to serve the General Government; while drafted men may properly be commanded by officers appointed by the General Government under the clause which confers upon it the right to "raise and support armies," and "to make rules for the Government and regulation of the land and naval forces." Sections 8, subdivisions 11 and 13 of art. 1.

The objections made to that part of the act which provides for the payment of $300 in the place of personal service, are frivolous.

The act makes no distinctions, because it offers the same privilege to all.

The law takes no notice of the different conditions of men. If it attempted to make distinctions they would necessarily be endless.

For instance, the man who has not a dollar in the world objects that he must go at all hazards; the man who has but $300 objects that he must fight or pay away his all; his neighbor, who has $600, sees injustice in the law forcing him to pay one-half of his whole fortune while he who has $1,200 pays only one-fourth of his fortune and goes free, and so on to the end. Now Government must make some provision which would do justice to all, and I think it has succeeded.

If the act had simply given the right to send a substitute in place of serving oneself, you would have heard no complaints; and yet this $300 provision is not so favorable to the rich as that would be, for the payment of $300 only relieves from one draft, while furnishing a substitute is an entire exemption from all future drafts.

But we must all submit to these misfortunes which are incident to our lot in life—whether that compels us to ride or walk, to live plainly or sumptuously, to be sick or well, to be rich or poor, to fight the battles of our country or stay at home while others fight.

Who ever heard of any complaint against a law which imposes a fine or imprisonment in case of its violation? And yet such a law makes a distinction between those who are able and those unable to pay. The fact that in one case the party is innocent and in the other guilty of a crime is not important; the principle being the same, viz., that the law permits in some cases commutation for a duty as well as for a penalty. CONSCRIPT.

How Catholics Regard the Late Riot.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In discussing the causes and characteristics of the late disturbances in this City, I would respectfully suggest that the following facts should be taken into consideration:

1\. *Irish Americans, even of the humblest class, bring with them to this country not one particle of prejudice against the colored race.* They acquire it here, under the debasing tuition and influence of unprincipled native demagogues.

2\. Numbers of the immigrants from Ireland are unable to read, write or think for themselves—thanks to the protracted and infamous class-legislation of Britain. Hence their liability to be deceived and corrupted here by crafty and mischievous political leaders of native birth.

3\. *No practical Catholic has ever violated law or order in this country.* I mean by a *practical* Catholic, one who attends his church, hearkens to the voice of his pastor and performs his religious duties faithfully and regularly. Such a Catholic would ever cheerfully sacrifice his life in maintenance of all lawful authority. Those so-called Catholics, who disturb the public peace, are Catholics only in name. They rarely appear in church, and never heed good advice. The Catholic clergy have no influence over such "independent gentry." The only worship with which this reckless class are *familiar* is that of Bacchus. The truly Catholic citizens to these disorderly, aimless, desperate characters, are in the proportion of 99 to 1. But this one per cent. of the Catholic element is boisterous and turbulent; defies or despises the authority of the Church, and, of course, heeds only the penal legislation of society. It is all that the vast majority of non-Catholics ever hear of, and this only through its vices and crimes. Criminal offenders are not, even in name, exclusively Catholic.

If our public men would bear in mind these facts, the genuine Catholic people would undoubtedly have no cause to complain of criticisms, which are unjust and exasperating to a powerful element of our population, ever unswervingly loyal and ever obedient to authority. Truly yours, MOYLAN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 20, 1863.

Acknowledgments.

In addition to the amounts acknowledged elsewhere for the relief of the colored people, the Editor of the TIMES has received the following subscriptions for the same object:

Thurlow Weed	$500
C. A. Bristed	100

He has also received the following subscriptions to the fund for the relief of persons injured in defending the City during the riot:

The New-York Tribune	$500
John L. Aspinwall	100

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 16.

At the request of the French Consul, Collector LOW refused to permit a quantity of blasting powder to be shipped to Acapulco by a sailing vessel to-day.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

The Evacuation of Suffolk—Temporary Occupation by the Rebels—The Trial of Dr. Wright for the Murder of Lieut. Sanborn—North Carolina.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, July 17, 1863.

I am enabled to send you some news concerning the present condition of affairs at Suffolk, Va., since its evacuation by our forces, that you will scarcely receive from any other source, and which you may rely upon as being accurate. Our troops evacuated Suffolk on Friday, the 3d inst., Dodge's mounted cavalry, Lieut.-Col. PATTON commanding, acting as rear guard, the United States gunboat *West End* descending the Nansemond River at the same time. At the time of our evacuation there was but one regiment of rebels on the Blackwater, and a very few troops between that river and Petersburgh, Va. The place was abandoned by Gen. DIX from purely strategic reasons, as it required a larger number of Union forces to hold it than its importance would warrant. Since the voluntary retirement of our forces the rebels have occupied Suffolk, though not in force. For several days subsequent to our departure there were but few of the rebel army in or about the place. On Thursday week, Col. GRIFFIN, commanding a Georgia cavalry regiment, entered the town with four companies, taking possession of it and making his headquarters at the place previously occupied by Gen. TERRY. These forces left hastily on Sunday last, assigning no reason for their sudden movement; since which the town has not rejoiced in the presence of a single "enlisted grayback." When the Union troops left, the Secesh storekeepers immediately raised the prices on their goods, charging, for example, $40 for one pair of boots. Other goods advanced in proportion, much to the disgust of the rebel customers.

It is stated, upon what I deem excellent authority, that there are no rebels between Suffolk and the Blackwater. Two regiments of their infantry have left the (Blackwater) vicinage for the James River, learning that the Union troops were about to seize a rebel granary near City Point, said to contain fifteen thousand bushels of wheat.

The trial of Dr. DAVID M. WRIGHT for the atrocious murder of Lieut. A. L. SANBORN, will commence on Monday next, at the City Hall, Norfolk, before a Military Commission, of which Major-Gen. ERASMUS D. KEYES will be President. The criminal is to be defended by Hon. L. H. CHANDLER, member of Congress elect from the Norfolk District. Mr. CHANDLER will have something to do to defend this rebel scoundrel and coward successfully. His doom is beyond the reach of human power to modify.

The Legislature of North Carolina is now in session wholly in reference to matters of finance. The Raleigh *Register*, a notorious rebel print, in referring to the session, says:

"There is mischief brewing which bodes no good to the Confederate cause, and the history of this Legislature does not warrant us in expecting anything but mischief at its hands."

The *Register* further says that the newspaper organ of the Governor, the Raleigh *Standard*, is doing everything in its power to incite rebellion against the rebel cause and Government! The members of the Legislature from Caswell County, N. C., have openly announced their determination to advocate the full and unconditional return of the State to the Union, and I see by the Wilmington *Journal* that other members intend to do the same thing boldly, and with effect.

Resignation of Brig.-Gen. C. C. Dodge—Changes in Command—A Deserter.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, July 18, 1863.

I believe I first make public through the TIMES the fact of the resignation of Brig.-Gen. C. C. DODGE, a son of the well-known metropolitan banker and citizen, WM. E. DODGE. Gen. DODGE, whose retirement from the army has just been acknowledged by the Government, entered the service as Major of the First battalion of New-York Mounted Rifles, whence he was promoted to be Colonel of his cavalry, and in due time succeeded to a Brigadier-Generalship, which position he held creditably until a month since, when he asked to be relieved permanently from a command. The cause leading to his relinquishing his command is not very generally known, though it is one which in no wise reflects discredit upon him. Quietly returning to New-York, he passed a few days among family and friends, and thence proceeded upon a nuptial tour to Europe.

Major-Gen. DIX has been suddenly ordered to report at New-York, whither he went from Fortress Monroe two days since. Major-Gen. GETTY succeeds to the command of the Department of Virginia, and senior Brig.-Gen. HARLAND to the command of the forces of GETTY's division in and about Bower's Hill, save Gen. R. S. FOSTER's brigade, which is at this writing an independent one. A rumor has been prevalent for some days to the effect that Gen. HOOKER was to be assigned to the command of this Department. There is probably some foundation for it, and it is believed that he would make a popular head to this important Department.

The *Virginian* alleges that its reporter saw a skedaddler at the Provost-Marshal's office a day or two since, who was direct from Richmond, having left there on the 20th ult. This fugitive rebel affirms that when he left the "Confederate capital" there was not to exceed fifteen thousand troops in or about it, and that these included the Home Guard, made up wholly of old men and young men who have not been forced to the field owing to age and physical infirmities. He represents the people of all classes as being in mortal fear of the coming of the Union forces, the opinion being universal that the city could not possibly hold out against an attack. He confirms the list of high prices prevailing at Richmond, and is represented as having taken the oath of allegiance. He then proceeded to New-York.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 20.

COURT-MARTIAL.

A Court-martial, of which Brig.-Gen. J. C. CALDWELL, U. S. V., was President, was held at Falmouth, Va., on May 15, and had before it Col. WM. NORTHEDGE, Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers. The first charge against him was "violation of the seventh Article of War, or attempt to excite mutiny." The first specification read thus:

"In this, that the said Col. WM. NORTHEDGE did, while under arrest, and at a time when the regiment had received orders to get ready to move, immediately appear before Lieut.-Col. MAX A. THOMAN, then in command of said regiment, and, after asking one or two questions, did draw his sword and use threatening language toward said Lieut.-Col. MAX A. THOMAN, then in command, to the effect: 'I will run you through, you son of a ——, if you don't obey my orders,' which conduct excited a mutinous spirit among divers enlisted men."

Of the various other charges founded upon the same offence Col. NORTHEDGE was found guilty, and the proceedings of the Court received this indorsement:

The proceedings of the Court in the case of Col. WILLIAM NORTHEDGE, Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers, have been disapproved by the proper commanders, the record not showing that the Court or Judge-Advocate were sworn in his presence. But on the recommendation of the Commanding General, and of the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac, the President directs that Col. NORTHEDGE be dismissed the service of the United States from the 27th day of June, 1863.

REVENUE DECISION.

It is decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that when a tax has been paid by a Bank on the gross amount of its profits, part of which is divided among the stockholders in a half-yearly dividend, the difference is not subject to an additional tax, if it shall afterward be included in a future dividend.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in Lowell.

LOWELL, Mass., Monday, July 20.

A steam-boiler exploded to-day in a brick building on Middle-street, completely demolishing the building, instantly killing three men and injuring seven other persons. The building was occupied by WM. E. GOODING as a picker factory, and JOHN S. JACOBS, shuttle manufacturer. The following were killed: WM. E. GOODING, GEO. C. ASHBY, G. W. CARTER, IRA [illegible].

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Fierce Address from Jo. Johnston—Reports from Virginia—The Situation at Mobile.

Mobile papers of July 13, received at Corinth, Miss., contain the following:

FROM JO. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

JACKSON, Friday, July 10, 1863.

Gen. JOHNSTON this morning issued the following battle order to his troops, which was read along the whole line amid deafening shouts from his soldiers:

HIS BATTLE ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE FIELD, July 9, 1863.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS: An insolent foe, flushed with hope from his success at Vicksburgh, confronts you, threatening the people, whose homes and liberty you are here to protect, with plunder and conquest. Their guns may even now be heard at intervals as they advance, and this enemy it is at once the mission and duty of you, brave men, to chastise, and expel them from the soil of Mississippi.

The Commanding General confidently relies on you to sustain his pledge, which he makes in advance, and he will be with you in the work even unto the end.

The vice of straggling he begs you to shun and frown upon. If need be, it will be checked by even the most summary remedies.

The telegraph has already announced the glorious victory over the foe won by your noble comrades of the Virginia army on Federal soil. May we not with redoubled hope count on you, while defending your firesides and household goods, to emulate the proud example of your brothers in the East.

The country expects, in this great crisis of its destiny, that every man will do his duty.

THE BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, July 10.

The ball has opened. The fight has commenced by skirmishing heavily on Clinton Road with musketry and artillery. The enemy's shells are beginning to fall thick in the northern part of the City. Several persons have been killed and wounded.

Gen. JOHNSTON orders all pillagers to be shot. The Guard will shoot them wherever found.

8½ A. M.—The fight has begun. Our batteries opened on them finely. The enemy are evidently in heavy force. Heavy infantry and artillery skirmishing is going on.

The enemy is shelling the city, and has killed several soldiers and citizens. There has been no general engagement yet.

LATEST FROM JACKSON, MISS.

The very latest news from Jackson is not very certain. It comes from a dispatch to Okalona, and is to the effect that Gen. GRANT's forces had made an attack, and were repulsed. The news of the fall of Vicksburgh was not received at Jackson until the 7th, although the distance was but forty-five miles; consequently GRANT's or SHERMAN's movement against JOHNSTON was in the form of a surprise.

Citizens were flying from Jackson in great consternation, and valuables were being moved away all over the State.

THE SITUATION AT MOBILE.

Major-Gen. D. H. MAURY, commanding at Mobile, issued a proclamation to the citizens of that place on the 8th, warning them that the calamity at Vicksburgh had a peculiar significance for them, that Mobile might be attacked in a short time, and that companies must be immediately formed for protection, and that able-bodied slaves must be sent to work on the defences immediately.

HOW MATTERS APPEAR AT RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 14.

The facility with which the people and Press of the United States pass from the deepest despondency to the highest point of confidence, has again been exemplified in the recent successes which their armies have met with. The Press of the United States now confidently assert the certain overthrow and utter annihilation of the rebellion within the next six months.

The fall of Vicksburgh, the retreat of LEE, the advance on Charleston, are the events upon which these extravagant anticipations are so confidently based. *These are all serious disasters—the most serious that have attended our arms since the beginning of the war.* But do they involve any irretrievable calamity? The fall of Vicksburgh opens the Mississippi to the army of GRANT down to Port Hudson. It has been open to his gunboats to that point for many months. It has been open from Port Hudson to its mouth for more than a year. It has been closed to us throughout its length since the fall of New-Orleans. To commerce it is doubly closed—closed by the proximity of our armies to its banks, and closed by the utter want of every article of commerce. It will remain closed to commerce during the war, notwithstanding Port Hudson should fall. No cotton has been grown on its banks since the war began, and what remains on hand has been, or soon will be destroyed? Of what avail, then, will be the opening of the Mississippi in a commercial point of view?

In its military aspect it presents no greater encouragement. To reap the fruits of his success at Vicksburgh, Gen. GRANT must now encounter all those serious difficulties that have overthrown McCLELLAN, POPE, BURNSIDE and HOOKER, and which have to this time paralyzed Gen. ROSECRANS. Gen. GRANT must *now advance.* He must either hug the banks of the river, and lose all the practical military fruits of his victory, or he must march his army into the country in search of his enemy, and to further conquest. *When he leaves the river and enters the construction bayous and lagoons of Mississippi or Louisiana, he will encounter difficulties before which he will succumb.*

The retreat of BRAGG lengthens ROSECRANS' already long line, and leads him through a wasted and devastated country to an impregnable position on the Tennessee River. This new acquisition of territory involves increased dangers to ROSECRANS' lines of communication, threatened as they are at every moment by incursions from Confederate cavalry.

Serious as the loss of Vicksburgh has been to the Confederate cause, it by no means involves a disaster that in the least compromises our ultimate success. We have not underrated the magnitude of this disaster; but we have presented it to our readers in all its full force and significance.

We hope that much good may ultimately result from the present aspect of affairs. Our people have so long enjoyed continued success, they have been so long accustomed to the shouts of victory, so used to the practical fruits of war, in prisoners, arms, artillery, clothing, wagons and horses, as trophies of Confederate valor and prowess, that all possibility of reverse had departed, and they looked on the contest as one of assured success, which required no further effort at their hands. If the disasters that now cast their gloom over the country, shall have the effect of calling back the people from the pursuit of wealth to the cause of their country, they will be the means of grasping final and complete victory from the jaws of defeat.

Rebel Loss in Major-Gen. Grant's Department Since the Landing of the Army at Grand Gulf, Miss., May 1, 1863.

Loss in men up to May 18	40,000
Prisoners taken at Vicksburgh, July 4	31,000
Total	71,000
Citizen prisoners	2,000
1,500 of whom were women and children.	
Prisoners, sick and wounded	12,000
Prisoners fit for duty	16,000
Tents captured	4,000
Mules captured	1,500
Horses captured	1,000
Freight cars captured	200
Locomotives captured	5
Large siege guns captured	188
Field pieces captured	151
Rounds of ammunition	300
Stands of small arms	35,000
Shot guns, &c., &c	30,000

Value of public property captured, from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Approved by order of
(Signed,) JAMES WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. and Provost-Marshal.

PORT HUDSON, Saturday, July 11, 1863.

Prisoners taken by Major-Gen. Banks	5,000
Small guns, &c	7,000

Artillery, field pieces, &c., &c., all taken—surrendered unconditionally.

Philadelphia Items.

ENGINEER CORPS FROM PENNSYLVANIA—THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 20.

President KENNEDY, of the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, has been authorized by the Secretary of War to organize a corps of engineers to serve for three years or the war. The Polytechnic corps of engineers, composed chiefly of students of the college, is to be recruited to a full regiment. It will be officered by educated, practical engineers, and will report for service within 60 days. This is the first regiment of engineers called for by the Government, and the demand for it at this time foretells an active offensive Fall campaign.

The sales of Five-Twenties to-day amount to $811,000 at the various agencies. Bonds are being delivered to June 13, inclusive. The chief feature of these large sales is that they are distributed in small amounts over a large area.

Military Affairs in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia North American, July 20.

Maj.-Gen. GEORGE CADWALADER has been assigned to the command of this department. On Saturday he issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 18, 1863.

By direction of the Major-General commanding the army, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the military forces in this city and vicinity.

Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, United States Volunteers, is appointed Chief of Staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

GEORGE CADWALADER, Major-General.

Maj.-Gen. DANA reached this city on Saturday, on his return from Harrisburgh. Gen. CADWALADER outranks him. The force under command of Gen. CADWALADER is not a small one. Before the close of the week it will be increased by the returned Philadelphia militia. At present there is one regiment encamped in the rear of the County Prison, another in Islington-lane, and a third under Col. McLEAN, in Penn-square. SPARKS's battery, the Navy-yard battery and the Provost Guard have returned to the city. The Dana Troop, Capt. HORNER, are to be used as a mounted patrol for the city. The Citizens' Bounty Fund Commissioners have appropriated $15,000 for the purchase of horses. The First City Troop and two other cavalry companies now in the city form quite a respectable force. The Gray and Blue Reserves are expected home about the middle of the week.

There are also the Provost-guard, the Hospital Guards, two or three companies of Connecticut cavalry and the police company. Beside this formidable force, all the police of the city, numbering about 600 men, are regularly drilled and accustomed to the use of arms. There are also numerous organized bodies of minute-men, who could be brought into requisition on very short notice. They will be mustered into service, and arms furnished them to-night.

The Fifty-first Massachusetts, three years' regiment, reached the city last evening. It is sent up from the Potomac to do duty in Philadelphia. A six-gun battery also arrived, and moved up to camps.

The Draft in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 20.

The draft is progressing quietly to-day in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts. It is completed in the Twelfth, Twentieth and Twenty-fifth Wards.

The Draft in Elmira.

ELMIRA, Monday, July 20.

The draft for Elmira came off to-day. Trouble had been anticipated, but the utmost good feeling prevailed during the drafting. At 5 o'clock the conscripts formed a procession, with bands of music, mottoes, costumes, &c.

Loud cheers were given for the Constitution and the laws, speeches were made, and the occasion was one of rejoicing and festivity, rather than disappointment.

The Empire State is loyal outside of New-York, and stands by the Union to the last.

The Turf.

TROTTING MATCH AND RUNNING RACE ON FASHION COURSE.

A trotting match for $1,000, mile heats, best 2 in 3, took place yesterday on the Fashion course, between Mr. DAVIS's black stallion, *Henry Clay*, to 250-pound wagon, and Mr. WALTER's brown gelding, *James Lynch*, to sulky. The match created considerable interest in sporting circles, as there was a very large attendance of the leading turfmen present.

The betting was 2½ to 1 in favor of Mr. DAVIS's horse, who is considered the best in the country before a heavy weight, and Mr. TALLMAN, who drove him, brought him in first in both heats without a skip. HIRAM WOODRUFF drove *James Lynch*.

First Heat—*Lynch* led into the turn by a length and was lapped at the quarter pole by *Clay* in 39¼ seconds, and broke up on the back-stretch. *Clay* leading by three lengths at the half-mile in 1:15¾, just after which *Lynch* broke up again, *Clay* winning the heat by three lengths in 2:33¾.

Second Heat—An even start, with *Lynch* gaining on *Clay* in the turn, where he broke up, and again at the quarter pole, which *Clay* passed, two lengths ahead, in 37¾ seconds, and the half-mile pole in 1:13¾, winning the heat and race easily in 2:33¼, four lengths in advance of *Lynch*, who had made a gallant brush up the home-stretch to recover his lost ground.

RECAPITULATION.

Match $1,000, mile heats, best 2 in 3.

D. TALLMAN names blk. s. *Henry Clay*	1	1
HIRAM WOODRUFF names b. g. *James Lynch*	2	2

Time, 2:33¾, 2:33¼.

After the trotting match the following running race took place, the gray mare winning easily, bets at 2 to 1 being in her favor.

SUMMARY.

Running race, $300, ¾ mile dash.

Owner names gr. m. *Jersey Maid*	1
B. N. OVERTON names gr. g. *Mexican Pony*	2

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, MICHAEL KERRY, convicted of the murder of JOHN RAYMOND, was sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 4th day of September next. After stay of proceedings was granted, on the motion of counsel for prisoner. The case will, therefore, be reviewed by the General Term and passed upon.

DROWNED.—SAMUEL MILLS, a boy aged 14 years, was drowned on Sunday while bathing in a pond, corner of Eighth-avenue and Sackett-street. His body was recovered and taken to his father's residence, corner of Hudson-avenue and Plymouth-street.—On Sunday evening, a little girl, the daughter of PATRICK GRIFFIN, slipped between the bridge of Hamilton ferry and the boat, and falling into the water, was drowned. Inquests were held on both bodies, and verdicts in accordance were rendered.

Williamsburgh.

RETURNED REGIMENTS.—The Forty-seventh regiment, which returned to Brooklyn (E. D.) on Sunday evening, is still under orders for any special service to which, in the anticipated exigencies of the case, they may be assigned. While absent they were for the most part engaged on picket duty near Fairfax Seminary, in Virginia. The Brooklyn (E. D.) companies of the Twenty-eighth regiment returned late on Sunday, and were escorted to their homes in the Sixteenth Ward by a detachment of the Home Guard. One of their company, a man named JACOB WEBB, died of exhaustion on the 12th of July; that was the only casualty which the regiment experienced.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Its beautiful scenery, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid.—*New-Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

To start right for a successful career one needs to know his defects as well as his talents and capabilities. A correct phrenological examination revealing these may be obtained daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway. See *Phrenological Journal* for July.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind-colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Parson's Exterminator EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats. They leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. DEPOT NO. 122 MAIDEN-LANE.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway, East side, 3 doors below Broome-st. ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Colorific Colors Hair a Beautiful Brown or black, without wash or preparation. Guaranteed to please and satisfactory, or money returned. Sold by druggists. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents, No. 62 John-st.

Trusses.—"White's Patent Lever Truss" is a PERFECT CURE for RUPTURE. New in principle and action—light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 480 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

At Church, at Home, Visiting Cards and French Note Papers, in elegant styles, at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1840.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus. A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities. A sample bottle open for inspection. PHALON & SON. Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Have You a Cough?—Use Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant at once; it may save you from consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate coughs and colds.

FOR BRONCHITIS try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?—Jayne's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

FOR PLEURISY take two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?—Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, and all diseases of the lungs or breast, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Notice.—A capitalist, with $10,000, is offered a rare opportunity to engage with the subscriber in establishing a very reliable and profitable manufacturing business. Address MANUFACTURING, Post-office Box No. [illegible].

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

GRANT—MANICE.—On Saturday, July 18, in Oaklands, L. I., by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, of New-York, Dr. G. GRANT, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, of Newark, N. J., and CAROLINE A., daughter of the late De Forest Manice.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—In Teaneck, N. J., on Saturday last, July 18, RICHARD ACKERMAN, aged 33 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 11 o'clock to-day, July 21, at the South Church, at Schraalenburgh.

BACON.—On Sunday, July 19, of consumption, GEORGE S. BACON, in the 37th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his mother's, Mrs. Campbell, at Astoria, on Tuesday, July 21, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ California papers please copy.

CURTIS.—On Monday, July 20, CHARLES C., infant son of Charles C. and Charlotte A. Curtis.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, July 22, at 2 o'clock, from No. 229 West 19th-st.

CANDLER.—In North Orange, on Sunday, July 19, Capt. SAMUEL CANDLER, in his 64th year.

The funeral will take place from his late residence at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, July 22. The Morris and Essex cars leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11¼ o'clock, for Brick Church Station. The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Marine Society, are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice.

HURLEY.—In this City, on Saturday, July 18, SAMUEL HURLEY, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 289 Madison-st., on this (Tuesday) afternoon, July 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

IRWIN.—Killed in action at Gettysburgh, on Thursday, July 2, JAMES IRWIN, Orderly Sergeant Co. E, 84 regiment New-York State Militia, (14th Vol.)

His friends, and the members of his regiment now in the City, are requested to attend his funeral, from No. 60 Vestry-st., this day, Tuesday, July 21, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Londonderry (Ireland) papers please copy.

LUSH.—In Woodbury, L. I., on Tuesday, July 14, Mrs. SUSAN LUSH, widow of John Lush, aged 75 years and 10 months.

The remains were interred in Cypress Hill Cemetery.

SCHENCK.—On Thursday, July 16, WM. E. SCHENCK, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 21st inst., without further notice, from the residence of his father, at Wilton, Morrisania, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven depot to meet the 2½ o'clock Harlem train from corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.

SUTTON.—On Monday, July 20, of cholera infantum, after an illness of seventeen hours, PAULINE, twin daughter of Effingham B. and Mary L. Sutton, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 67 East 17th-st., on Wednesday, July 22, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SEYMOUR.—In this City, on Monday, July 20, CHARLES P., infant son of James and Mary Ludewick Seymour.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, John M. Ludewick, No. 110 West 38th-st., on Tuesday, July 21, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

THURSTON.—On Saturday, July 18, in Washington Hospital, Gettysburgh, of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburgh, on Wednesday, July 1, HARVEY THURSTON, a member of Co. E, 14th regiment New-York State Militia.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

PECK.—In Yonkers, on Sunday morning, July 19, CHARLES ADAM, infant son of John B. and Anne Van Norden Peck.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 62 East 35th-st., on Tuesday, July 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SICKELS.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 20, at Harlem, CHRISTINE B., only daughter of William B. and the late Christine Sickels.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her father, 118th-st., near 1st-av., on Tuesday afternoon, July 21, at 5 o'clock.

SEE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, July 20, PETER SEE, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, July 22, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 230 Pacific-st. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

VAN RENSSELAER.—In Rye, on Sunday, July 19, SUSAN BAYARD, daughter of Wm. P. Van Rensselaer, aged 23 years.

Funeral services this (Tuesday) morning, July 21, at 10½ o'clock.

WHITE.—On Saturday, July 11, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Isaac S. Bergen, Dutchess County, N. Y., EVELYN S. WHITE, wife of Dr. C. B. White, of New-Orleans, and daughter of the late George Starr, Esq., of Warren, Conn.

WHAPS.—In Memphis, Tenn., at the Officers' Hospital, July 10, [illegible].

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 337.—July 20, 1863.

56, 60, 56, 73, 1, 76, 33, 28, 59, 37, 55, 19, 44, 41, 62, 43.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 338.—July 20, 1863.

46, 49, 34, 29, 38, 38, 28, 30, [illegible], 69, 26, 5.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

RADWAY ON THE DRAFT.

We have heard a large number of persons within the last fortnight complaining that they have caught cold—been sitting in a draft. The draft is what is the matter of course; it affects everybody, even the women. Some cough, others complain of pain in the limbs; again, you will find a man who will say he is bilious, and another with his head stuffed up. They all want clearing out—"physically, we mean, of course." Let them take a dose of RADWAY'S PILLS—those elegant, gum-coated, tasteless Pills. They give you no pain, cure your obstinate SUMMER COLD, invigorate your system, and enliven your intellect. Every General with his battle to fight, every judge with a case to decide, every lawyer with a client to defend, or gold speculator with his pile to make, should take his dose of the Regulating Pills. Small doses regulate; large doses purge. RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS. U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS. Also POCKET PISTOLS of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y., (near Utica.)

MOSQUITO NETS, MOSQUITO LACE, all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS AND FRAMES. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 25; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35. CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

10,000 MUSKETS FOR SALE—FIRST-class arms. Apply to [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible].

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 5.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obstructed, is quite open, and I feel that the air passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRAHAM, No. 80 [illegible]-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each ear, gave me no pain whatever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT, No. 4 Manhattan-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

"No. 28 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a dangerous discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principle which directs his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR."

"NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st."

SIGHT RESTORED.

"June 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON, No. 77 Fulton-st., Brooklyn."

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

"NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt nervous constantly, which was accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, [illegible] Dr. Von Eisenberg. I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with certainty of being cured.

FREDERICK WEST, No. 320 6th-av."

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS, No. 139 William-st., New-York,

Are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—CHILLS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.*

BATHING SUITS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS. DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST., BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

CLOSE OF MEADE'S CAMPAIGN.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
THE COPPERHEAD INSURRECTION.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
A MISCREANT MOB.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
SEYMOUR AND FERNANDO WOOD REVIEWED.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
CLOSE OF MEADE'S CAMPAIGN.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
THE COPPERHEAD INSURRECTION.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
A MISCREANT MOB.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
SEYMOUR AND FERNANDO WOOD REVIEWED.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles. DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor, No. 498 BROADWAY, New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

ATKINSON'S PATENT ENAMELED STEEL COLLARS. Easily adjusted, look like linen, last a year; price 50 cents each, or 60 cents by mail, at the extensive Necktie and Collar Store of SMITH & BLAKE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

I.

GERVASE CASTONEL; or, THE SIX GRAY POWDERS. BY MRS. HENRY WOOD. Author of "East Lynne," "Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles," Etc. PRICE 25 CENTS.

"There is effective incident enough in this work to have been spread by a verbose writer into a book three times its present length. The character of the Surgeon, his peculiar criminal penchant, his impenetrable manner, are all made out in a few masterly pencil strokes; while the other personages of the written drama support the main actor on the scene effectively."—*Times.*

II.

PARLOR TRICKS WITH CARDS. Containing Explanations of all the Tricks and Deceptions with Playing Cards ever invented, embracing Tricks with Cards performed by Skillful Manipulation and Sleight of Hand; by the aid of Memory, Mental Calculation, and the Peculiar Arrangement of the Cards; by the aid of Confederacy and Sheer Audacity, and Tricks Performed by the aid of Ingenious Apparatus and Prepared Cards. The whole illustrated and made plain and easy, with seventy engravings. By the author of the "Book of Riddles." Paper covers, price 30 cents. Bound in boards, with cloth back, price 50 cents.

III.

BOOK OF RIDDLES AND FIVE HUNDRED HOME AMUSEMENTS, containing a choice and curious collection of Riddles, Charades, Enigmas, Rebuses, Anagrams, Transpositions, Conundrums, Amusing Puzzles, Queer Sleights, Recreations in Arithmetic, Fireside Games and Natural Magic, embracing Entertaining Amusements in Magnetism, Chemistry, Second Sight, and Simple Recreations in Science for Family and Social Pastime, illustrated with 60 engravings. By the author of "Fireside Games." Paper covers, price 30 cents. Bound in boards, with cloth back, price 50 cents.

IV.

FRANK CONVERSE'S "OLD CREMONA" SONGSTER; containing "When this Cruel War is over," and a choice and popular collection of Banjo Songs, Stump Speeches, Sentimental Ballads, Comic Songs, Comic Quartettes, Walk Arounds, Songs and Dances, &c., &c., with Music to each Song, so that the tunes may be played on any instrument. Compiled and arranged by FRANK B. CONVERSE. Price 12 cents.

V.

THE LANIGAN'S BALL COMIC SONGSTER. Containing a choice collection of IRISH SONGS, DUTCH SONGS, BURLESQUE SPEECHES, SCRAPS OF FUN, and POPULAR COMIC SONGS, Including the famous Irish comic song of LANIGAN'S BALL, As sung by Tony Pastor, J. C. Stewart, T. L. Donnelly, W. J. Florence, Fred. May, and other Comic Vocalists. PRICE ONE DIME.

☞ Copies of the above books sent to any address in the United States free of postage. Send cash orders to DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

THE CONTINENTAL FOR AUGUST. Will be delayed a few days in its publication, in order to insert an article by Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, on JEFFERSON DAVIS AND REPUDIATION, just received from London. JOHN F. TROW, Publisher, No. 50 Greene-st.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW just what neuralgia is, its causes and cure, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE—a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal book and paper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER's, No. [illegible] Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1130 Broadway, New-York.

A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price 25. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 75c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 75c. Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers. Price 40c. For sale on the cars, steamboats and at the hotels at the water-places, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers. T. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER—THE OFFICERS AND members of this regiment are hereby notified to appear fully armed and equipped, (fatigue uniform,) with knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens, at the Armory, on Wednesday morning, July 22, 1863, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of being mustered out of the service of the United States, and being paid off.

Commandants of Companies will bring their muster rolls to the Armory, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock for examination. By order of Col. BENJ. L. TRAFFORD. JOHN R. LIVERMORE, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. N. G., July 20, 1863.

THIS REGIMENT WILL ASSEMBLE AT the armory, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday) 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to be mustered out of the service of the United States. Commandants of companies will be careful to have every member present who was away with the regiment. By order of JAMES PRICE, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding. WM. H. HUME, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., July 20, 1863.

COMMANDANTS OF COMPANIES ARE hereby directed to assemble their commands at Regimental Armory, corner of 4th-st. and Broadway, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 7 o'clock, to be mustered out of the United States service and paid off. By Order, Col. WM. G. WARD. WM. L. BURNS, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH ORDERS, ALL members of this regiment will assemble at the Arsenal, corner of 35th-st. and 7th-av., in full fatigue (black belts) with muskets, at 8 o'clock THIS (Tuesday) MORNING. This regiment, at the same time, will be mustered out of the service of the United States. By Order of M. VARIAN, Colonel. JOHN MARCH, Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS OF COMPANY G, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. N. G., Armory, Centre Market.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF this Company are ordered to appear on the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of being paid and mustered out of the United States service. By order. WM. H. ROMAINE, Captain, G Company.

ALL CITIZENS WHO WISH TO TENDER their services for the purpose of preserving the quiet of the City, may report at once to Capt. BABCOCK, of the Tenth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., at the Arsenal, corner of 35th-st. and 7th-av., or at the headquarters of Co. D, No. 153 West 30th-st. Good men entering the State service will be mustered in for a short term. To such uniforms, arms and equipments, will be immediately furnished.

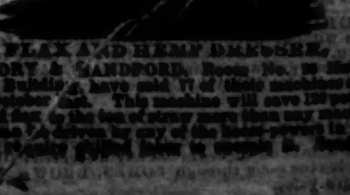
THE CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS WHO served with Capt. George L. Guthrie, Company F, Fifth New-York Volunteers, in the riot on the afternoon of July 15, in Nineteenth-st., corner of 1st-av., will please send their names and address, or call personally at his office, No. 160 Hudson-st.

CABINET FURNITURE. MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS, No. 699 Broadway. AND Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st. The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture. ☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

SAVE YOUR MONEY. DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money. WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS. It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without any more trouble than a common hair oil. IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes, F. C. Wells and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

STEEL COLLARS

ENAMELED WHITE. Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute. To military men or travelers they are invaluable. Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 18. Wholesale and retail. S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts, ready-made and to measure.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER. MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 30 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 150 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use, and is driven by any of the horse-power in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	July 25	Quebec	Liverpool.
Hammonia	July 25	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Georgia	July [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	July [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	July [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Olympus	July 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	July 15	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	July 14	Galway	New-York.
City of New-York	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	July 29	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July [illegible]	Galway	New-York.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. [illegible]	Galway	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Caroline	Aug. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. [illegible]	Galway	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Eagle	July 21	New-York	Havana.
Locust Point	July 22	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	July 25	New-York	New-Orleans.

For California.

America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the Asia, from Boston, close to-day at 5½ P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. South Mails close at 5 A. M., 4:30 and 10 P. M. Western Mails (via Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Eastern Mails at 5 A. M. and 2 P. M., and 6 P. M. Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at [illegible] A. M. and 3½ P. M. On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., 80x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, and [illegible]. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, A NEAT two-story, basement and attic house, No. 16 Devoe-st., nine rooms and back stairs. Part cash; balance monthly if required. Apply to JOHN GEARE, No. 60 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, with 60 acres of land, all in timothy grass except garden. A good garden, with a great abundance of all kinds of the choicest fruits. Two cold graperies, over 200 feet long, containing all the best choice kinds of grapes, all in full bearing. A garden house under glass, 12x130 feet, containing all kinds of vegetables and fruits, viz.: peaches, pears, apricots, small fruits, &c. All the glass houses built on the most approved plans. Modern dwelling-house, built of brick, 50x40 feet, with extension 30x18, with 16-inch hollow walls, basement under the entire house; [illegible] rooms above the basement; hot and cold water in the house, bath-tubs, &c.; stable 36x60, with two wings 16x20; barn 40x100; sheds 12x50, hennery 20x30, farm-house, &c. All outbuildings well arranged and well painted and economically worked. The situation is healthy, and the view of the Hudson not surpassed by any other place. The [illegible]. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT RYE WITH WATER front, for sale; about [illegible] acres, high state of cultivation, [illegible] garden; 300 fruit trees and choice small fruits; never-failing well and spring of soft water; two-story house, nine rooms, new barn and other outbuildings; [illegible] furniture, farm and garden tools. [illegible] Possession immediately. Apply to W. A. DARLING, No. 63 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Pier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 13 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE-BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, &c.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, one hour from City Hall by rail or boat. The house is large and modern, with five acres of beautifully shaded and fruited land. It is four minutes' walk from depot and five minutes from the Sound. Inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW—SPLENDID RESIDENCE, (17 rooms,) gas, water, and all modern improvements; out-buildings complete; 5 acres; beautiful yard, garden, fruit, shade, shrubbery, lawn, &c.; choice location, 11 miles in New-Jersey. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 160 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 60 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A FINE COUNTRY PLACE, ABOUT FIFTY acres, good buildings, all in good shape and order, plenty of fruit, grove, lawn and shade trees, near steamboat landing, for sale cheap, on easy terms. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN NEW-Rochelle for the season or until 1st of April, pleasantly located within ten minutes of railroad depot. For particulars inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, New-Rochelle, or No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

FARMS.

STRAWBERRY FARMS—SUMMER FAMILY RETREAT—Thirty miles from New-York, within a drive of Long Branch and Shrewsbury watering places. Spacious apartments, delightful shade, romantic walks, good table and large hall, with music, are some of its attractions. $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck Post-office, N. J., or call on Mr. MILLS, No. [illegible] av. An adjoining cottage to rent for $100.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 125 ACRES NEAR Rye Depot, in Westchester County, about 70 cleared, balance woodland. The house is in good order; has 12 or 14 rooms, finely situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the country, and handsomely shaded with evergreens and native forest trees. Apply to BULKLEY & FISK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A NEAT TWO STORY Cottage in good order, suitable for a small family; pleasantly located, with numerous shade trees; rent very low, $8 per month. Inquire on the premises on the corner of Monroe-st. and Marcy-av., or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

STORAGE TO LET—THE SUB-BASEMENT of store No. 38 Dey-st., at $12 per month, particularly suitable for any kind of goods in tight packages or barrels. Good patent hoistway.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF THE STORE Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway. Inquire upon the premises of TRACY, IRWIN & CO., or of EDWARD F. TRACY, No. 36 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x18 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS. SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH. Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping, with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

PATENT HORSES AND PONIES. The wonderful auto-propelling cantering horses, run solely by the weight of the rider, and are directed by the bridle—the most delightful horse for exercise or amusement. For sale by S. W. SMITH, 488 Broadway.

FOR SALE. 300 DOZEN HALF BUSHEL PEACH BASKETS, Staves. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 129 Broadway.

METALS. TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN A SHORT time without publicity. Incompatibility of temper, desertion, abuse or drunkenness, the only cause required. Advice guaranteed and confidential. Advice free. Apply to M. HOWES, Counsellor-at-Law, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FROM TWO years' regiments, who did not receive their bounty with pay, in consequence of not having served [illegible], can receive the same through SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, July 23, 1863.

This Company will hold their Sixth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1863, at [illegible] o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 22 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., when they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of August next. The [illegible] of such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the Coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the Coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contracts of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, or on application. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

☞ Interruptions at the mines, and a short supply of labor, have compelled the Company to limit the quantity sold at auction to 25,000 tons monthly, until further notice. If it should be practicable for the Company to resume the original monthly quantity it will be done.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

RAILROAD FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a judgment and decree of the Court of Common Pleas for Franklin County, Ohio, in the case of GEORGE B. COE, Trustee, vs. THE COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY et al., the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner in said case, will expose to sale, by public vendue, at the Court-house door, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, between the hours of twelve o'clock M. and four o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1863, the entire Railroad of said Company, including the right of way therefor, held and owned by said Company, and the lands occupied thereby, or needed to be used in the construction or reconstruction, repair, use or enjoyment thereof, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot-grounds and buildings thereon; including also as a part of said mortgaged premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations and fixtures, station-houses and lots and lands used in operating said road, or intended to be used in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools and implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned, used or provided by said Company, to be used in operating said railroad, including such of said matters and things as may have been procured, obtained or supplied by the agency of the Receivers in said case; and all the privileges, franchises and powers of said Company, including its franchise to be and act as a corporation, conferred by the charter and amendments to the charter of said Company, authorized by the act of the General Assembly, passed April 17, 1861. All of which will be offered for sale as aforesaid, and sold in one entire parcel and as an entirety—the purchase money to be paid as follows: One-third part thereof within thirty days after the confirmation of the sale by the Court; one-half of the balance in one month thereafter, and the residue in two months thereafter; ten per centum of the purchase money, or $200,000 of the first mortgage bonds, to be deposited with the Commissioner at the time of the bid, before closing a sale, to be forfeited if the bidder fail to fulfill his contract of purchase.

JOHN H. BRADLEY, Special Master Commissioner.

COLUMBUS, June 25, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 144 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of mahogany sofas, chairs, arm chairs, and rockers, in hair cloth; rosewood piano-forte (Gilbert, maker,) rosewood etagere, marble-top; mahogany centre and side tables, marble-tops; what-nots, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, enameled bedroom furniture, palliasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak extension table, marble-top buffet, cane-seat dining chairs, oak wood hall stand and chairs, curtains and lace curtains, window shades, mantel clocks, china vases, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen furniture. Also, several very fine proof engravings. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

☞ REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The undersigned, assignee of CHRISTIAN PAUL, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. M. SEAMAN, the following property, viz.: The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of West 10th and Greenwich sts., said lot being in width in front on Greenwich-st. 19 feet 1 inch, and in the rear 21 feet 4 inches, and in depth on the southerly side 56 feet, and on the northerly side 61 feet.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1863.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c., No. [illegible] William-st.

The above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, July 21 inst., at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1863.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, removed for convenience of sale, viz.: Parlor suites of various kinds, chamber, reception, library and dining-room suites, sideboards, extension tables, chairs, lounges, wardrobes, bookcases, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, TUESDAY, July 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the Institution of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., a peremptory sale of elegant household furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood seven octave piano, made by Chickering, brocatel and lace curtains, clocks, mantel ornaments, &c., the property of an English gentleman about leaving for Europe, consisting of as follows, viz.:

DRAWING ROOMS.

English velvet medallion carpets, rich crimson and gold satin window curtains and cornices; do. blue and gold satin window curtains, lace curtains, carved rosewood suite in crimson brocatel; do. in figured green satin, ormolu mounted; carved rosewood etagere, elegant gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood centre and side tables, en suite; two elegant rosewood, ebony and tulip wood, ormolu mounted cabinets, inlaid with marqueterie; two ladies' secretaries to match; do. centre tables, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Chickering, four round corners, finished back, of very brilliant tone and superior finish; superb ormolu clock and candelabras, imported by Tiffany & Co., cost $300; artistic bronze and ormolu etageres and mantel ornaments, ladies' rosewood secretary, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, &c.

RECEPTION ROOM.

English velvet medallion carpet, rosewood suites in blue velvet; solid rosewood books, made by Belter; black walnut bookcase, plate glass doors; tapestry curtains of the richest and most costly description, elegant ormolu clock and mantel ornaments and gilt frame and mantel mirror, bronze chandeliers, &c., &c.

DINING ROOM.

Velvet carpet, elegant tapestry curtains, carved black walnut suites in tapestry, richly carved black walnut buffet and chiffonier, black walnut French plate mantel mirror, marble clock, bronze mantel ornaments, Sheffield plated ware, China decorated dinner and dessert service, cut glass ware, black walnut extension table, &c.

BEDROOMS.

English Brussels and tapestry carpets, rosewood bedsteads, carved rosewood armoires-à-glace, do. dressing tables, gilt frame mirrors, gold, brocade and lace window curtains; rosewood secretary, chair and lounge, chandelier and brackets, fine colored and proof engravings, rosewood crib, best quality of hair mattresses, cottage suite, &c.

HALLS.

Velvet carpets, black walnut marble-top hat stand and chair, stair rods, chandeliers and brackets, &c.

Also, ingrain carpets, black walnut cottage furniture, window shades, gas brackets, kitchen utensils, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence. The above is all of the most elegant and recherché style, and was manufactured to order and will be sold without reserve. Will be on exhibition on and after Wednesday.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of Welsh black ponies with long flowing tails, perfectly matched, 5 and 6 years old, and perfectly broken to double and single harness, or under the saddle; are very stylish and kind. Also a phaeton in good condition, and made to order by Lawrence. The entire establishment sold for want of use.

Also a full blood Trustee mare, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, gentle in harness and under the saddle; can trot close on three minutes, and of great endurance.

A Mexican mustang pony, about 13 years old, has been used as a lady's saddle pony; is kind and a good traveler.

Long tail bay horse, 6 years old, about 16 hands high, kind in single or double harness, very fast, and a splendid saddle horse; can travel 30 miles in two hours.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE BLACK HORSES FOR SALE.—There will be sold on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 12 o'clock, M., in front of HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.'S Auction Rooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant pair of clear black horses, with long tails, four and five years old, 16¼ hands high, perfectly sound and gentle. They are thoroughly broken to double and single harness, are good travelers, and showing a great deal of style; are admirably adapted for family coach or showy express horses. They were originally purchased for farm work, but, being too valuable for that purpose, the owner now offers them for sale, not knowing that they possess a single fault.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.

S. & J. BOGART WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, at 444 Canal-st., large assortment of furniture, consisting of bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, chairs, tables, wardrobes, hair and other mattresses, looking-glasses; large assortment of carpets, oil-cloths, matting, sofa-beds, bedding, paintings, together with everything for housekeeping. All to be sold without reserve.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Cor. G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D.C., July 11, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at the "Corral," near the Observatory, Washington, D.C., a lot of horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Capt. A. Q. M., U. S. A.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., five cases Tuck's patent round piston packing manufactured by Tuck.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEARS 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 24 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or currency funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates:

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., BANKERS,

and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER, No. 42 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARrangements for the Consolidation of their entire debt, by the execution of a Mortgage on their entire road, including the City track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from 1st day of February last, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1863, or other Mortgage Bonds, may on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office.

WM. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off their unsecured Bonds as follows:

Bonds due Aug. 1, 1863.

Bonds due Feb. 1, 1862.

Dover Extension 6 per cent Bonds due 1857, 1861.

Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1862.

Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 13, 1863.

THE LAKE BANK (SKANEATELES) HAS this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating a promissory note made by the subscribers for $887 75, dated April 7, 1863, payable 4 months from date at the Manufacturers' & Merchants' Bank, of New-York, to their own order, and indorsed by them, the same having been lost.

ABBATT & RATHBUN, No. 507 Broadway, New-York.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's office. The transfer books will be closed on and after July 22, until day of payment.

C. C. CLARKE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY.—A large amount in sums to suit. Apply by letter, with full particulars, to P. BENJAMIN, Agent, No. 75 West 45th-st.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ACCOUNTS cashed, bounties and pay of discharged soldiers paid.

SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

$50,000 WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS, ON property worth $350,000 as collateral security. Principals only need apply. Address J. O., Box No. 1,583 Post-office.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE NO. 70 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

New-York, 6th July, 1863.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable to shareholders on and after Aug. 1, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from 21st inst. to day of payment, inclusive.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, July 2, 1863.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order.

GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst. By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE." OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863	778,773 32
LIABILITIES	37,142 64

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO, An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO, A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND

OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 BROADWAY, JULY 8, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on 10th inst. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 161 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax also of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be in discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of six per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant until August 3.

GEO. B. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 10, 1863.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 186 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. net, payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

New-York, July 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 15 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 27 next. The transfer-books will be closed from date until July 21, 1863.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE CO., July 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 6, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 13, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 13.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 1[illegible] BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

At the annual election, held 24th inst., at this office, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL E. PIERSON,
ED. C. JOHNSON,	CHAS. BUTTS,
SHELDON SMITH,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. L. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	L. G. GOTTSBERGER, Jr.,
	JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES VAN NORDEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $[illegible]. SURPLUS OVER $175,000.

Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurance.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, bluish-black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold by [illegible] and by the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.

CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20th JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

ASA'S P. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.

The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. T. CORNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WILLIAM M. PURDIE, SILVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 227 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits, entitled thereto, at the rate of *Five Per Cent.* per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and *Four Per Cent.* over $500, (free of Government tax) will be paid on and after Monday, July 20. Interest credited to depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 10 to 3 and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 263 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

CHAS. PECK, President.

JAS. F. [illegible], Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good, sacks, of about five (5) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn. To be delivered as early as practicable, bidders to state the time of delivery.

90,000 pounds of SMOKED HAMS, cured in the best manner, canvassed and packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops.

120,000 pounds FRESH BEEF, put up as for the Navy, in four-pound cans hermetically sealed, and packed in suitable wooden cases.

1,500 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head-lined and bungs sealed.

400,000 pounds of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids. To be packed in fifty-pound cans of tin of good quality, hermetically sealed; cans to be packed in strong wooden cases, four in each.

100 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full head-lined.

1,000 barrels of the first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

75,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

50,000 pounds first quality No. 1 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

100,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

200,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

Barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the Coffee they propose to furnish.

360,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry SUGAR, barrels to be new, and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

3,000 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

20,000 pounds PEPPER (black,) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

25,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

1,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

1,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs: each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers and two gallons onions.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, as well as of tins, packing-paper, &c., must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of flour, corn-meal, beans, peas, rice, hominy, tea, sugar, candles, salt, pepper and dried fruit must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weight, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the hams, certifying on the part of the seller their present quantity and condition. The hams will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the City Treasurer, Newark, N. J., up to 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the purchase of Thirty Newark City "Permanent Improvement Bonds" for One Thousand Dollars each, dated July 1, 1863, having twenty years to run, at Six Per Cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July, of each year. The proposals should be addressed to the City Treasurer, and indorsed, "Proposals for the City Loan."

CHAS. T. GRAY, City Treasurer.

NEWARK, N. J., July 16, 1863.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 3 Bowling-green, Park Bank—Room No. 3—second floor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in William-street, from Pearl to Chambers streets; for a sewer in Essex-street, from Delancy to Rivington streets; for a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue, with trap-block pavement; for filling sunken lots on the block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets; for flagging sidewalk on north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east; for building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets; for building a receiving basin at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of William-street, from Pearl to Chambers street, and those on the northerly side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to William-street, including Ward numbers thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one on Chatham-street. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Essex-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, the lots forming the entire block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets.

Also, the lot at the northeasterly corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street.

Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the westerly side of Congress-street, between King and West Houston streets.

Also, the lots situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-street, designated on the Assessor's map of the Ward by Ward numbers one hundred and sixty-four to seven hundred and seventy, both inclusive, and Ward number one hundred and twenty-five, on Stanton-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two, Chambers street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 20, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT of Finance—City of New-York—Office of the Clerk of Arrears.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on confirmed lots for opening Central Park, confirmed February five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the twentieth day of October next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at this office.

By order of the Comptroller, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPAN, Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to said Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN C. HAVEMEYER.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock, P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

KNOW ALL MEN—THAT I, THEODORE F. ANDRUSS, of the City of Victoria, Hong Kong, China, have made, constituted and appointed WILLIAM B. MOTT, Esq., of the City of Newark, State of New-Jersey, U. S. A., my true and lawful attorney, and do hereby revoke and annul all former powers of attorney, by me granted to any person whatever.

HONG KONG, April 28, 1863. THEO. F. ANDRUSS.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $600 each. Also, MELODEONS, $45 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

NEW MUSIC.—"CONTINENTAL GUARD Grand March," Powell; "New Sparkling Polka," CLOY; "Blondette Polka" and "Laughing Galop," BAKER. 25 cents each. "Shall we know each other here?"—brilliant variations, by GROBE—50 cents. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall TUESDAY, July 21, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

F. W. ENGS, President.

GEO. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS' PATENT, the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 90 Broadway, New-York.

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of nitrous oxide gas. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 607 Broadway, near 30th-st., has perfected the administration of nitrous oxide to the extraction of teeth. For this purpose it is superior to chloroform, without the least risk of injury to the patient, all its effects passing away in two minutes after the operation. It causes a quiet sleep, with the most pleasing sensations, during which I extract the teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Feeling that all such discoveries should be used for the public good, I place it before them and will make my charges sufficiently low that all may partake of its blessings. Teeth filled and artificial teeth inserted at my usual prices. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS. Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 30 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated case. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, scrofula, and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preparations are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical Imbecility, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure, sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success. Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 20 Ann-st. FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATOR, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or medical treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, [illegible] call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has devoted [illegible] his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than [illegible] cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they and their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 cents—400 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

5,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ½ inch to 4 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive. 300,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 32d-st.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscriber informs maltsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes. Plates & Scans for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application. T. G. ARNOLD, No. 467 Broome-st., New-York, Second door west of Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—FOR THE NEXT SIX WEEKS, A quiet, sound, handsome family horse, at a country house in Westchester County, with light work, for his board, with the use of the best. Address, with description, M. S., Box No. 134 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED
FROM LIVERPOOL TUESDAY, June 30. | FROM NEW-YORK TUESDAY, July 21.
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin from .... $95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin $50
Steerage, with superior accommodations $30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. (GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship ADRIATIC will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin ... $125
Second Cabin ... 75
Steerage ... 35
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents, SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL. The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. Aiton, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 25. Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $82. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT. The United States Mail Side-wheel STEAMSHIP EAGLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE. SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Regular sailing days SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st. MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents, Washington and Georgetown.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE. CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA ON THURSDAY, July 23, AT NOON. The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR. For passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. B. BELL, Commander. In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. The first-class Steamship LOCUST POINT, Carrying the U. S. Mails, Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH ... Saturday ... July 25
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday ... Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Saturday ... Aug. 8
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin ... $80 | Steerage ... $32 50
First cabin to London ... 85 | Steerage to London ... 35 50
First cabin to Paris ... 95 | Steerage to Paris ... 40 50
First cabin to Hamburg ... 90 | Steerage to Hamburg ... 37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TO PASSENGERS OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The steamboat TRAVELER will be at Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, July 21, at 6 o'clock, and will leave at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely, with passengers and their baggage for the GREAT EASTERN. None but passengers allowed on board the TRAVELER. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 31 Chambers-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 TO $50,000.—WANTED, AN ACtive or special partner, with the above amount, to take the place of a retiring partner in a banking, specie and stock commission house, having an established and lucrative business. Address, with real name and references (none other will be answered), R., office Journal of Commerce.

A VERY PLEASANT, LUCRATIVE AND staple business for sale cheap, owing to ill health; can be increased to any extent; the business strictly for cash, and one of the best chances. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE—OF an extremely necessary and useful article, needed in every family; cheaply made, sure in its operation, and affording very large profits. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—A GREAT INDUCEment: a well established, popular one; long lease, at low rent; well and fully furnished, and doing a large money-making business. Terms easy. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

SUPREME COURT, DUTCHESS COUNTY.—UNADILLA RAWLINGS by HOMER A. NELSON, her Guardian, against AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS—Summons.—To AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Dutchess, at Poughkeepsie, on the 2d day of June, 1863, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated June 2, 1863. H. A. NELSON, Guardian for Unadilla Rawlings, [illegible] and Attorney for Plaintiff.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry at 6½, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½. N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 10 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany, 10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 6:15 A. M. For White Plains, 6:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M., and 6:15 from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 6:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:15, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge. Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4:10 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 12:30 A. M., 2 and 5:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 1:30 P. M. Returning, leave White Plains, 5 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:45, 10:35 A. M., 12:40, 5:30, 6:45 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 4:50 P. M., stopping at all stations south of and at Williamsbridge. JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leave James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at Excursion rates. Returning, leave Yaphank at 2:40 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave [illegible]
FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M. and 5:30 | 7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 5:37
5:15 and 8 P. M. | and 5:29 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:30 P. M. | 10:37 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 6:30 P. M., from 30th-st. Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 6:30 A. M.—Express for Buffalo. 8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville. 10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo. 4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick. 5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M.—Emigrant. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. DREW (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Bergen and Manahawken will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:30 P. M. B. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 8:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning, leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Seabright, Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer LAURA will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York (same Pier) at 8½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers. New-York, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 33 East River (James-slip), on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. T. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. King, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. Powell, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR. The splendid first-class steamers ILLINOIS and METEOR leave Cleveland, Ohio, as follows: At 8 o'clock P. M., and Detroit, Michigan, the day after, at 11 o'clock A. M., July 1, 8, 14, 21 and 27; Aug. 4, 8, 14, 19 and 26, on the pleasure trips to Lake Superior, passing through the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Mary's (with its thousand isles) through Lakes Erie, Huron, St. Clair and Superior in full view of the far-famed Pictured Rocks (towering 300 feet perpendicular from the water.) Also, visiting all points of interest on the route. Giving passengers an opportunity to visit the wonderful Copper and Iron Mines, which at this time are unequaled by any in the world. The above boats are of the very best, the METEOR being entirely new, built expressly for the route, fitted up with every improvement for the ease, safety and comfort of the passengers. Good music on board, and the tables always supplied with every luxury. Fare for the round trip (2,000 miles) from $25 to $30. B. GARRETTSON & CO., Cleveland. J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7½ A. M.; 24th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SIDE-wheel steamboats and the barges RHINEBECK, LEXINGTON, and HUGUENOT. Also Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office No. 362 West-st., corner of Barrow-st. HENRY MALBAN.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vesey and Liberty sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NO. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1863.
WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership under the firm of GEO. H. PENDLETON & CO., for the purpose of conducting a stock commission business. GEO. H. PENDLETON, WM. H. PENDLETON.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm. NATH'L & GEO. GRISWOLD. New-York, July 1, 1863.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 505 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; would assist with washing if required, or would take charge of a house in the absence of a family; has the best of City reference. Apply or address at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker, and thoroughly understands her business; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 484 Canal-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WHO IS A first-rate washer and ironer, desires a situation in City or country as cook, or for general housework; would have no objection to do chamberwork, waiting and washing. Call at No. 338 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young girl as first-rate cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a good baker and pastry cook; the best of references. Call at No. 341 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City and country references. Call for two days at No. 355 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY WOman, who has excellent City reference, a situation as cook and to do part of the washing and ironing; is a good baker; makes pastry, soups and game; wages, $7. City or country. Call at No. 188 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A good cook, who has been four years in her last place; she leaves on account of the family's going to Europe. Apply for two days at No. 46 Union-square.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; has no objection to assist in plain washing. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 26 East 13th-st., in the milk depot.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a neat tidy young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 113 8th-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; lately landed; has good reference. Call at No. 56 Henry-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well, does up linens in style; or chambermaid and do fine washing; wages $7. Call at No. 188 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as nurse, and to do plain sewing; can do good embroidery; would be willing to assist in the chamberwork; no objection to the country; would travel with a lady; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 West 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant, and has unexceptionable references from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 377 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE American Protestant girl, a situation as nurse; no objection to the country. Inquire for two days at No. 131 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant American woman as child's nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from its birth; is a neat, plain sewer; can give good City references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 44 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; does all kinds of family sewing; makes children's clothes neatly; the best of references as to capability. Apply all this week at No. 195 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a French dressmaker, to do work by the day or month; can cut and baste in the best manner; has the best of references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 139 West 29th-st., near 7th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A DRESSmaker, work in a private family, who will give a part of her time for her board during the dull season. Address, for two days, DRESSMAKER, Box No. 130 Times Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly, French fluting, and has unexceptionable references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Beckham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress, or to do general housework; has the best of references; lived in last place over six years; no objection to the country. Call at No. 477 7th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 49 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years; also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places; also German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

AS TRAVELING SALESMAN.—WANTED, by a gentleman of ten years' experience West and South a situation as traveling salesman in jewelry business, or as general clerk in any good mercantile business. Address "TRAVELER," care of Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWARE.—A commercial traveler, with long experience and good trade, wants a situation, on salary or commission, with a City or country firm; gives first class reference. Address TRAVELER, Box No. 124 Times Office, New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a situation in a private family; he would be found sober and honest, willing and obliging; he thoroughly understands all duties belonging to a coachman; also, general work. A note addressed M. S., Box No. 104 Times Office, from any part of the country, shall get immediate attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man, who is a careful driver and keeps things in good trim; would take care of a small garden. A permanent place in the country preferred; the best of references. Address W. W., Box No. 211 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable, Protestant young man, as coachman; understands his business thoroughly and has unexceptionable references from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Beckham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant man as coachman and groom; no objection to the country for a month or two; is a good and careful driver, strictly sober and attentive; has good City reference. Address COACHMAN, at Mr. Waters' store, No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly well; has the best of City references. Can be seen at C. Waters', harness maker, No. 840 Broadway, or address a note to W. M., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom in a respectable family, by a respectable young man; can give the best reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry; is a good groom and careful driver; country preferred. Address a note to P. BOWE, Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single German; understands the care of horses, and all the duties belonging to a coachman; has good references. Call at No. 14 Stanton-street, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a steady, sober single man; willing to make himself generally useful; good driver and groom, for the City or country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN, ASSISTANT GARDENER, &c.—A Protestant young man, well experienced, with the best of reference, wishes a situation as above; is willing, capable, sober and honest. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 19 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman; is married, but has no family; understands his business well; prefers the country; has good references. Call at No. 64 Centre-st., up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable man; has the best of references. Address Mr. GALLAGHER, No. 16 Union-square.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly. Address for two days D., Box No. 204 Times office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a Protestant young man; age, 32; City reference. Address H., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman; he fully understands it in every manner; good reference given. Address C., Box No. 186 Times Office.

AS GROOM.—A GROOM'S SITUATION WANTed by a young man, who thoroughly understands taking care of all kinds of horses; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at G. Graham's harness store, No. 60 University-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, WHOSE ENtire property was destroyed by the riot on Tuesday last, and who is therefore at present perfectly unable to support his rather large family, would like to find an opportunity to keep himself and his children from starvation. He has been a teacher in military schools in Prussia, in Latin, and the modern languages, mathematics, English, and military sciences, as tactics, strategy, etc. Best references given. Address D. S., Box No. 138 Times Office.

AS GENERAL CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A situation as general clerk or light porter in any good mercantile business, by an active and experienced young man who can give good reference. Address ENERGETIC, care of Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—WANTED, BY A young man with good reference, a situation in a dry goods jobbing house or as general clerk in any good mercantile business. Address CLERK, care Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK IN A PRODuce commission house; one familiar with the business. Address, with references, S. M., Box No. 149 Times Office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG ACTIVE man as salesman in an importing and commission hosiery and notion house. Address R., Box No. 201 Times Office, which shall be confidential.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE PROVISION store, a young man, smart and good in selling, writing, figures and honest. One acquainted with some trade. Address L. L. & CO., Box No. 143 Times Office, naming City reference, age, experience. Salary, $300.

COACHMAN WANTED.—WANTED, IMMEDiately, a good German or Englishman to act as coachman and to make himself generally useful; to one of experience, well recommended, a desirable place may be had. Address J. R. P., Box No. 1,205 Post-office.

A COACHMAN—GARDENER.—WANTED, A coachman; also a gardener and manager of a small farm. They must thoroughly understand their business, and bring satisfactory recommendations. Apply to W. B. LANG, No. 64 Cliff-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SCOTCHMAN WHO understands farming generally. He must be a good driver and milker and understand the care of cattle. Apply to C. R. LILIENTHAL, No. 221 Washington-st.

COOK WANTED.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS female cook; she must understand her business in every particular. Apply to Mrs. FERNANDO WOOD, Broadway and 77th-st.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, WITH A SMALL family, a competent and trusty Protestant girl or woman for general housework; one who can read and write. Address, in own handwriting, PHYSICIAN, Station C, corner Troy and 4th sts., New-York.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A COAL OFFICE; wages $10 per week. A time-keeper for a coal mine in Pennsylvania. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A GERMAN BOY—ONE WHO HAS worked in a grocery and understands the care of horses, may apply, after 8 o'clock, at A. H. UNDERHILL'S, corner of 51st-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, (ENGlish,) a situation in a merchant's office as corresponding clerk or in any other position. Address A., Box No. 134 Times Office.

WANTED—A BOY, ACTIVE, HONEST, RELIAble, who can write a good hand. Call at the office of the Methodist.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A LAW OFFICE, A BOY who writes well; bring specimen of writing. Apply to Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, No. 35 Pine-st.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD MAY BE OBtained in a healthy location, 30 miles from the City, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, at moderate rates. The advertiser may be seen at No. 1 East 30th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, PERmanently for two children. The locality must be healthy, and of easy and quick access to the City, and the house convenient to a school. Address, stating terms, N. P., Box No. 2,313 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A SUITE OF pleasant rooms with board, in a quiet, first-class family. Possession wanted by middle of September. The very best of references given and required. Address Box No. 3,780 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—In a private family, for a gentleman, wife, four children and servant, not far from depot. Address A. F. W., Box No. 3,111 New-York Post-office.

AT NO. 130 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED BY A FAMILY of six adults and infant six months old, on the line of the Hudson or New-Haven Railroad preferred; not over one hour from the City nor over one mile from the depot; a place where there are no other boarders or small children preferred. Give lowest cash price and full particulars to G. G. M., Box No. 3,049 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARMhouse in this State, distant from the City about one hour, for a gentleman, wife, a young lady, child, infant and servant. Address, stating location and terms, without which no notice will be taken, EDWARD, Box No. 120 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED BY one or two families at a very comfortably kept and pleasantly located farm-house, near Sing Sing. For particulars, address A. W., Box 202 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., is now open for the season. Persons wishing pleasant rooms can be accommodated. H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 253 Madison-av. Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 39 West 19th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. [illegible], No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN—Chartered April 14, 1863, and established for thorough Scientific Medical Education. First term begins Oct. 15, 1863. For prospectus address the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. L. [illegible], No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York City.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. For making Boys Intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 80 Nassau and No. 570 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS [illegible] receives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References: Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings, best furnished boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks, for $46. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting, at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York. [illegible]

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park, WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day Schools No. 38 Union-square will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 20. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address B. C. FLAGG, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 23 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

A PRINCIPAL.—A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER, well recommended, desires a position as principal; has had experience both as principal and assistant; would rent the stock of a well-located select day-school. Address W. H., Box No. 13 Post-office, Tarrytown, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF EXPERIence, a graduate of a New-England College, desires a situation as teacher of [illegible]. Satisfactory testimonials furnished; also City references. [illegible] Address ADVERTISER, Box No. 173 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. NEW AND MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS. The manager has great satisfaction in announcing an engagement with the DENIER BROTHERS, Tight Rope Dancers, Gymnasts and Pantomimists. JOHN DENIER performs the wonderful feat of walking the tight-rope from the stage to the gallery with a boy on his back, beside a variety of other EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF DARING. They will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½ o'clock. As will also SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE, the best band of NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS, and COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS in the country. To be seen at all hours, day and evening, A LIVING OURANG OUTANG, OR WILD MAN OF THE WOODS. TWO LIVING TIGER CATS. TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS. ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL AUTOMATON WRITER. THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR. A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS. The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c. Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessee and Manager ... Mr. Wm. Wheatley. This beautiful Theatre WILL BE REOPENED on the Evening of THURSDAY, JULY 23, When John Brougham's grand romantic Drama of the DUKE'S MOTTO will be presented, with all its original magnificence. MR. COLLINS, the celebrated Irish Comedian, will sustain his great character of CARRICK FERGUS, an Irish Soldier of Fortune, with the songs, "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While There's Life There's Hope." MR. WM. WHEATLEY, having entirely recovered from his RECENT SEVERE INDISPOSITION, will appear in his incomparable character of CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE. The cast includes the ENTIRE CORPS OF DRAMATIC ARTISTS attached to this establishment. BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, ORIGINAL MUSIC, NEW COSTUMES, MECHANICAL EFFECTS, NEW FURNITURE, and the most complete GRAND CORPS DE BALLET in the country. Performance commences at 8; concludes at 10:45.

WINTER GARDEN. Under the management of MISS EMILY THORNE AND MR. MARK SMITH. Third week and continued success of THE COMEDY COMPANY. THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, JULY 21, Will be presented for the eighth time, MR. FRANK WOOD'S NEW BURLESQUE OF LEAR, THE FORSOOK, With new scenery, music, costumes, properties, &c., and by particular request, the popular farce of A REGULAR FIX. Hugh De Brass ... Mr. Setchell. Messrs. Mark Smith, Setchell, Davenport, S. E. Morris, Ned Smith, Jr., Parsloe; Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Gratten, Mrs. Floyd, &c., in the cast. Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8 o'clock.

GRAND ORGAN EXHIBITION AND CONCERT, At the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 22, 1863, at 8 o'clock. Doors open 7½. Tickets 50 cts. W. H. KING, ROBERT ELDER, G. WESLEY PICKERING, Organists. In consequence of the excitement during last week, the Concert was postponed from the 15th to the 22d. Tickets issued for the 15th will be good for the 22d. H. BRADLEY, Director.

IRVING HALL. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, positively the last night of Fallon's great work of Art, THE STEREOPTICON. The programme for this evening will comprise the best selection of views, including many LOCAL VIEWS AND STATUARY. Tickets 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1. Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT SALE. THE BALANCE OF OUR SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK REDUCED 25 PER CENT. GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, DRESS GOODS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGES, TAMARTINES, ALPACAS, DELAINES, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c. ALSO, An immense stock of SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, AT GREAT BARGAINS. W. K. PEYTON, No. 270 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OFFER DURING THE PRESENT WEEK, AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES, the balance of their RICH STOCK OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c., to many of which LARGE ADDITIONS have recently been made. BROADWAY & 10TH-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS! IN SILKS, DRESS GOODS, DOMESTIC COTTONS, LINENS, TOWELINGS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS ALL OUR STOCK MARKED DOWN 25 per cent. Over 30,000 dollars worth of the above-mentioned goods TO BE SOLD OFF AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE. CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM, No. 282 Bowery. W. B. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE. CLEARING OUT!!! STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, SILKS and LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MITTS, GLOVES and HOSIERY. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 65 Allen-st., 2d block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE. NEW FRENCH FLOWERS AND OSTRICH FEATHERS. —ALSO— NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, MALINE LACES, &c. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. Entrance to these Departments No. 65 Allen-st., 2d block east from the Bowery.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.
6.15
DOLLARS.
SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wauregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin, SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15. The New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirts made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular. FREDERICK LEWIS, 633 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-av., on the evening of the 13th inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, of Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid the finder by his returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of [illegible], No. 44 Pine-st.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte [illegible], has been lost, viz.: No. 14,448, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH, No. 63 Beaver-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. H. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

LOST—BY MAIL, A CERTIFICATE OF ONE hundred shares Illinois Central Railroad, Scrip, [illegible], No. 3,348, to Hinchcliffe Hinchcliffe. Transfer stopped. BALLIN & SANDER.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars for less quantities, [illegible]. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. W. E. DAWSON'S new establishment, [illegible], opposite the Astor House.

CONDITION OF THE CITY.

QUIET AND ORDER UNIVERSAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE VERMONT BRIGADE.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Arrest of a Prominent Ringleader.

FURTHER INCIDENTS OF THE LATE RIOTS.

There were no indications in any portion of the City yesterday of a return of the spirit of lawlessness. The Districts so recently and seriously infested were free from anything like an excitement, and all the indications are that law and order have resumed a sway not again to be interrupted. Those who have participated in the riots have realized the horror of a struggle with the authorities, and seen the utter folly of the conflict. They are bringing good common sense to bear upon the disagreeable question of the draft, and while their opposition to it is as decided as ever, and their denunciations bitter, threats of another resort to violence are but seldom heard, and when heard are not from those whose connection with the mob was from sympathy with its prejudices, but because of the opportunity it afforded them for murder and plunder. Apprehensions, however, are entertained by many that on a renewal of the draft the frenzy will be renewed; but the excellent precautions taken, the wise counsels and better feeling prevailing, lead us to believe otherwise, and to anticipate, if any demonstration should unhappily be made, that it can assume no formidable dimensions.

THE VERMONT BRIGADE VOLUNTEERS FOR SERVICE IN NEW-YORK.

The Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments of the Vermont brigade, called the "Green Mountain Brigade" in the Army of the Potomac, arrived in this City yesterday. Their services in the field are historical. They were nine months regiments, and their term of service has fully expired. Upon their arrival being reported to Gen. Dix, he immediately took measures to obtain their services in this City for a few days. Gen. Canby waited upon Col. Howe, (who has been appointed upon Gen. Dix's Staff,) and requested him, as State Agent for Vermont, to wait upon the commanding officers of the different regiments to ascertain the feelings of these Green Mountain boys on the subject. Col. Howe repaired to their temporary encampment on the Battery, where he made a brief and stirring address to the soldiers, who fully appreciated the compliment paid them by Gen. Canby, and at once volunteered their services in any manner most desirable for the interests of the country and the maintenance of the laws. The regiments are commanded by Col. Nichols, (Fourteenth,) Col. R. Proctor, (Fifteenth,) and Col. W. G. Veazey, (Sixteenth.) The rank and file are composed of the best citizens of Vermont, and although solicitous of returning to their homes, unanimously express themselves more gratified at the prospect of meeting home traitors than rebels in the field.

The officers visited the rooms of the Union League last evening, by invitation.

THE ROBBERY OF BROOKS BROTHERS—RECOVERY OF A PORTION OF THE STOLEN GOODS.

Patrick Coleman, an Irish laborer, residing at No. 30 Oak-street, was arrested by Sergeant Lockwood, of the Fourth Precinct Police, charged with having stolen ready-made clothing to a large amount from the clothing-store of Messrs. Brooks Bros., corner of Catharine and Cherry streets, during the late riots. The goods consisted of men's coats, pants, vests, [...], and children's clothing. They were found concealed between the beds in Coleman's apartments. An agent of the Messrs. Brooks identified the goods as being a portion of those stolen from their establishment.

The accused was brought before Justice Dowling, and, after an examination, was committed to the Tombs. An important feature in this case is that Coleman was heard to say, previous to the riot, that the store of Brooks Brothers was to be forced open and sacked, and that he would be among the first to do it.

We learn from the very best authority that the loss of Messrs. Brooks Brothers, in ready-made clothing, &c., by the raid of the mob, and the thieves who attended there on Tuesday night last, is not less than $60,000, and all the loss and damage may amount to $100,000.

The Police of the Fourth Precinct have succeeded in recovering about $6,000 worth of the stolen goods, and the officers of other Precincts have recovered about as much more.

In many instances, the occupants of tenement-houses, on noticing the approach of the Police, have thrown large quantities of the stolen clothing from upper windows to the sidewalk, so that if a search should follow, the property would not be found in their possession. Much of this clothing has no doubt been sent to receivers and auctioneers residing in other cities, where it will be disposed of for a trifle.

ANOTHER OF THE RINGLEADERS CAPTURED.

Officers McCord and Roach, of the Detective force, yesterday afternoon succeeded in arresting Nelson Edwards, a dentist, of No. 726 Broadway, who is charged in the affidavits of five respectable and well-known citizens with having been one of the most zealous and industrious of those who, during the first three days of mob rule, led on the rioters to plunder and arson. The testimony produced before the authorities is very specific and conclusive as to the charge of Edwards having made several inflammatory speeches on Monday and Tuesday last, in which he urged the mob to deeds of violence and incendiarism, and wherein he made use of the following language: "Give the d—d Abolitionists the *silent knife*. Come with me down town and I will show you which are buildings to burn."

The evidence that he went from mob to mob, through all the up-town portions of the City, during the first days of the riots, urging his followers to plunder, burn and slaughter, is overwhelming. He is a man apparently about 35 years of age, and an Englishman by birth, and is represented as of fine appearance and address, possessed of excellent powers of language, cool, shrewd, and of great presence of mind, he was regarded as one of the most dangerous men with whom the authorities and the lovers of law and order had to contend.

The arrest was effected only after the most untiring efforts and vigilant watchfulness on the part of Messrs. McCord & Roach. At a late hour last evening there was at Police Quarters the written testimony of eleven respectable citizens, all tending to show the daring deeds performed by Nelson Edwards while leading on the rioters. He is held in close custody and will be tried upon a grave charge.

INTERESTING STATEMENT OF DEPUTY-SHERIFF DUANE.

Mr. Jeremiah Duane, one of the Deputy Sheriffs of this county, occupied, with his family, the second story of the building on the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, in the first story of which Provost-Marshal Jenkins received the attack of the mob on Monday last.

We learn from Mr. Duane, who is on duty at the Tombs, that his wife was questioned very closely on the day before the draft by a resident of that part of the city as to the modes of ingress and egress to and from the house, and that this man replied in answer to her questions, that he "intended *to throw a keg of powder into the office*, and blow the whole affair up." She remonstrated with him, and told him that her family and a number of other families resided there, which drew from him the advice that she "had better move out, as it would soon be too hot to hold any of them." He told her that the place would certainly be attacked. That it was so attacked and burned to the ground is a fact in history, and the man who foretold it was seen prominent among the crowd hurrahing and shouting like a very fiend.

Mr. Duane was enabled to save an armful of his wife's clothing, besides which he rescued not a thing from the flames. His family fortunately escaped in the early part of the fray, but he saved his life only after great peril. A German woman living in the same house rushed from her room to the door, with a picture in one hand and her baby in the other, but was stopped by the crowd, who told her that neither creature nor thing should leave the building. Fortunately one of the rascals roughly snatched the picture from her hands, and threw it to his companions. It was passed from hand to hand, and presently one fellow shouted out, "It's Sigel; she's all right; let her go," and she was graciously permitted with her baby to exist, and to pass unmolested from the sovereign presence.

A CAVALRY SERGEANT KILLED BY THE MOB.

Coroner Collin yesterday held an inquest on the body of Geo. Davies, late sergeant of Company G, Thirteenth regiment New-York cavalry, who was shot in the left breast during the riot on Thursday last in Second-avenue near Twenty-[...]-street. The testimony given upon the Coroner's inquisition shows that he was deliberately shot down by one of the rioters. The remains of the deceased are now at the undertaker's office of Mr. Searing, No. 237 Bowery, where they can be found by his relatives. Sergeant Davies was about 30 years of age.

ATTEMPT TO KILL THE DRIVER OF A SWEEPING-MACHINE.

At an early hour yesterday morning, James O'Neil, of the Fourth Ward, whom the Fifth Precinct Police characterize in their returns to headquarters as a notorious desperado, stepped up to Mr. [...]'s Union street-sweeping machine, which at the time was standing at the corner of Broadway and Franklin street, and suddenly pointing a pistol at the breast of Mr. Hoff, the driver, told him he would shoot him through the heart unless he at once got down from his seat and promised to have nothing further to do with the sweeping-machine. Hoff declined to obey the summons, when O'Neil pulled the trigger. Fortunately, the cap failed to explode, and thus Mr. Hoff's life was preserved. At that moment Officers Codner and Bixby, of the Fifth Precinct, arrived on the spot, and took O'Neil into custody; he was committed to the Tombs by Justice Dowling. The police authorities have detailed a sufficient force to protect the sweeping-machines from all further attacks.

STILL ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE RIOT.

John Gaffney, a young man who resided at No. 205 Division-street, died at the New-York Hospital late on Sunday night. During the Fifth street riot, on Tuesday last, the deceased was shot through the arm, from the effects of the wound he came to his death. Coroner Nauman held an inquest on the body. The testimony showed that he was one of the rioters. He was 25 years of age, born in Ireland, and unmarried.

PROMPT ACTION OF THE CITIZENS IN FEEDING SOLDIERS.

While the riotous proceedings in Second-avenue, near Twenty-eighth-street, were going on, Sergt. Walsh, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, received intelligence that the garrison of one hundred soldiers, who were engaged in protecting Jackson's foundry, were suffering for food. A call was immediately made upon the citizens of that neighborhood, and very soon several carloads of provisions were furnished, and also an adequate supply of good coffee. The promptness with which the call was responded to is creditable to the citizens of that vicinity.

A VICTIM OF THE NEW-YORK MOB.

A colored man, whose name is unknown, came to the premises of Mr. Lansing, a farmer living near Cohoes, Thursday night, and represented that he had been set upon by the mob in New-York, and severely injured. He asked permission of Mr. Lansing to sleep in his barn, which was granted. On going into the barn yesterday morning, Mr. Lansing discovered the poor negro lying upon a bundle of straw, dead. On examining the body, it was found that it had been stabbed in various places, and how the man lived long enough to get to Cohoes, was the wonderment of everybody. Coroner Brennan held an inquest.—*Albany Times*.

CITIZENS ORGANIZATION, SEVENTH PRECINCT.

A Committee of the Citizen Police of the Seventh Precinct have issued an earnest appeal to the citizens generally of that Precinct to enroll their names as special Police. The headquarters are at the corner of Jefferson and Cherry streets, and are open every evening at 8 o'clock. The object of the organization is not only for present but for future protection, and to be ready for any emergency, however sudden. It will effectually provide against the defenceless condition in which that Precinct was left when the entire Police force were employed in suppressing the riots, and it would be wise and well for the citizens of all the other Precincts to similarly organize.

ASSAULT BY RIOTERS ON A BRITISH VESSEL.

Among the incidents of the riots which have been unnoticed was the attack of a party of rioters upon a British vessel on Monday, the first day that outrage was inaugurated. About 6 o'clock in the evening a gang, numbering some forty ruffians, armed with clubs, pieces of iron, sling-shot, &c., under the leadership of an apparently respectable man, boarded a small British vessel, from Nassau, N. P., lying at the Pier below Fulton Ferry, and made an attack upon the crew, composed of negroes. Two of them were pursued, beaten, and fled for refuge into the hold, but here was no safety for them, the ruffians supplying themselves with heavy logs from a pile near by, and hurling them down upon their defenceless victims. Another of the crew was caught at the stern of the vessel, knocked down and beaten in a horrible manner, his skull fractured and his arm broken. It is reported that he subsequently died. The two poor fellows in the hold saved their lives but were badly injured. After the cowardly miscreants had beaten to their leader's satisfaction, he waived them off the vessel, and they followed his lead to brutality elsewhere.

LARGE AMOUNT OF STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

The police of the Nineteenth Precinct visited, in large force, the scene of the late riots, on the east side of the City, yesterday. They searched all suspected houses from Twenty-first to Fortieth-street, between First and Fourth avenues, in quest of property stolen during the late riots. A large amount of goods, amounting to many thousands of dollars, was recovered. A full report of their proceedings will be made in a day or two.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RELIEF FUND.

His Honor, Mayor Opdyke, received yesterday the following additional subscriptions to the fund for the relief of those wounded, and of the families of those killed by the rioters:

New-York Lead Co.	$100	Samuel Bonnell, Jr.	$50
Edgar Ketchum	100	Cash	50
Henry W. Smith	100	C. Ramsperger	20
E. B. Foote	20	Elias Howe, Jr.	100
C. E. Detmold	100		

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL—COMMUNICATION IN REFERENCE TO THE DRAFT—THE MAYOR'S VIEWS UPON THE SUBJECT—AN APPROPRIATION TO RELEASE POOR MEN SUGGESTED.

A meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, the President, Alderman O'Keefe, in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes, the following communication from Mayor Kalbfleisch was presented, which, in these times, will attract general attention in this City at least:

Mayor's Office, Brooklyn, July 20, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen: After conferring with many of our prominent citizens, I have thought proper to call your attention to a subject which seems to demand your earliest and most earnest consideration. While we can rejoice that our city has maintained its quiet and good order, and been permitted to escape any visitation of the terrible scenes of riot and outrage which, during the past week, have afflicted the City of New-York, yet it must be admitted that there are causes still existing among us calculated to excite the liveliest solicitude and apprehension for the future. The numerous notices served upon me by owners of property, that they have reason to fear its destruction by mob violence, is evidence of this fact as conclusive as it is disagreeable. That there is a deep-seated and earnest repugnance felt among our people of all classes, to the conscription ordered by the General Government, must be apparent to all. Among those of limited means, who have not the pecuniary ability to avail themselves of the right of exemption, this feeling of repugnance amounts to a sense of deep personal wrong, to avert which, in their view, justified a resort to forcible resistance to the law. Of course in a Government like ours, of the people, with the ballot-box at their command for the redress of grievances, real or imaginary, there can be no possible excuse or justification for mob violence. But it is unnecessary for me to stop here to discuss whether there is or is not any real ground for such a feeling as that to which I have referred. It is sufficient for the present purpose to know that it does exist, and that elsewhere in the State it has been manifested by acts of the most deplorable and objectionable character. On the other hand, that it is the intention of the General Government to enforce the draft at all hazards, its official announcements fully acquaint us. With the knowledge of these facts before us let us, as representatives of the people, intrusted with the conduct of their municipal affairs and the preservation of the public peace and order, consider what is our duty in the premises. In the first place, let it be fully and distinctly understood that we cannot consent even to appear in the remotest degree to concede or yield to the demands or threats of a mob, or of persons inclined to violent demonstrations. But while we should not and cannot hesitate to call into requisition all the means within our control to suppress any riot or resistance to law, is it not also equally our duty, when manifestations of that character are to be apprehended, to exert ourselves to the utmost of our lawful ability to guard against and prevent if possible their occurrence? For myself, I have no doubt or hesitancy upon the subject. I therefore suggest that while we relax no efforts nor withhold the slightest preparation to maintain the public peace against all attempts to disturb it, that we endeavor, if possible, to remove all pretext for any such disturbance.

It would appear that the features of the Conscription law to which the strongest objection is made, and which more than any other excites the popular dissatisfaction, is the provision which exempts from service any drafted man who shall pay to the Government, the sum of three hundred dollars. The operation of this provision, it is insisted upon, is virtually to limit the conscription and the probability of actual service in the army to the poorer classes, the men who do not possess and who would find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to raise the means required to purchase exemption. This is urged by many to be partial and unjust, and in the instances of those who have families dependent on them for support, and whom, if called into service, they would be obliged to leave to the cold and uncertain care of public or private charity, it is felt to be a hardship so intolerable as, in their opinion, to warrant them in forcibly resisting its imposition.

I repeat, again, that I shall not be misunderstood, far be it from me to justify the entertainment of any such unlawful and improper purpose, but that it is entertained to a very considerable and alarming extent, there is not the least doubt; and it is from this source that arises most of the danger that threatens the public peace.

Permit me, then, to suggest to your honorable body the propriety of taking such action as will alleviate and mitigate, if it does not entirely remove this cause of grievance and complaint.

What I would recommend, is the appropriation of an amount of money sufficient to purchase the exemption of those having families dependent upon them for support, who may be drafted, and who are unable to furnish or procure the means to do it themselves. Long before there was any reason to apprehend any resistance to the draft, the subject had engaged my attention, and reflection had convinced me that the adoption of a measure of the kind I have suggested, would really be an exercise of prudent economy on the part of the city. The tax-payer may object to the proposed increase of his already heavy burthen of taxation, but I think that after proper consideration and examination, he will agree with me that it is a measure of true economy. The expense of supporting the families of the drafted men, who have not the means of purchasing exemption, would in the end, I am satisfied, amount to a sum far greater than the $300 paid to retain them at home, themselves to take care of those dependent upon them for support. This is a question of mere dollars and cents, which any one can calculate for themselves. And after all, as the Government has announced its intention of appropriating the fund which the purchase of exemption may create, to the purpose of paying bounties, such an appropriation as I have suggested would but be doing indirectly that which the city has before done directly, providing for the payment of bounties to volunteers and for the relief of their families. And there is the other consideration, which, however we may deprecate it, we are forced to take into account, and that is, should any omission to take some action on our part result in failing to prevent the enactment among us of the scenes that have recently transpired in New-York, we may have a destruction of property, to say nothing of life, to reimburse which would impose upon the taxpayers a burthen compared to which the appropriation suggested would be a mere trifle.

Viewing the proposition in all the phases in which it may be presented—as a measure of pecuniary economy, as a means of preserving the peace and reputation of our City, as setting an example of obedience to law, and as aiding the Government by a liberal contribution to its fund for the encouragement of volunteering—I feel convinced that its adoption would be certain to receive the public sanction and approval.

I leave to your honorable body, if the proposition I have suggested should meet with your favor, the duty of properly considering and determining the amount which shall be appropriated, and of maturing the details through which the proposition shall be carried into effect. Perhaps a reference of the subject to a joint committee, composed of the Board of Contracts and the Finance, or a special committee of your honorable body, with directions to report at an early day to be set apart for the purpose, would be most proper.

Very respectfully,

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

After the Mayor's communication was read, Alderman Ternan stated that he highly approved of the Mayor's suggestions, and hoped it would be adopted in a liberal spirit. He moved its reference to a special Committee of five, which was unanimously carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed on said Committee: Messrs. Ternan, Perry, Newman, Nodyne and Seal.

Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

The Return of the Military.—All the Brooklyn regiments having returned from Maryland they were yesterday mustered at the different armories, at 10 o'clock A. M., and informed that they would be required to report daily until further orders. The object is to keep them in readiness for any disturbance that may take place, although if everything remains as quiet as it is now there will be no occasion for their services. No orders in regard to the draft have yet been received by the Marshals, and it is doubtful whether the draft will be commenced this week.

THE MILITARY.

Department of the East.

Gen. Dix was at his headquarters, No. 44 Bleecker-street, throughout most of yesterday. Maj. Christensen, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Wool, was busily engaged in transferring the office and Departmental papers to the hands of the new commander. Gen. Dix has not yet appointed his Staff officers, but will probably do so in the course of a day or two.

The following order has been issued:

Headquarters United States Troops, City and Harbor of New-York, July 20, 1863.

General Orders, No. 1.—The Commanders of regiments of the New-York State Militia whose period of muster into the service of the United States has expired, will report for instructions to His Excellency the Governor of the State, and in person to the Major-General commanding the division to which they belong. By Order of Brig.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.

A. P. Fiske, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE CAVALRY SERVICE.

It will be seen by the annexed order that Col. T. P. Mott has been placed in command of the cavalry force in this City. Col. Mott is an officer of experience, and has thus far given entire satisfaction in the performance of his duties:

Headquarters United States Troops, City and Harbor of New-York, July 18, 1863.

Special Order No. —.—Col. T. P. Mott is assigned to the command of the cavalry, and will proceed to give it an efficient organization as speedily as possible. The Commanders of detachments within the limits of this command will report accordingly.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CANBY.

(Signed) A. P. Fiske, A. A. General.

Headquarters Cavalry Corps, Gramercy Park Hotel, New-York, July 18, 1863.

General Order No. 3.—In pursuance of the above order, all commanders of cavalry detachments in this command will immediately report at these headquarters their number of men and horses in each of their commands, and place where stationed.

By order of Col. T. P. MOTT, Commanding Cavalry Corps.

Collins Churchouse(?), First Lieut. and A. A. A. Gen.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The attention of the members of the above regiment is called to the following order:

Headquarters Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., July 20, 1863.

General Order.—The muster and pay rolls are now being made out. The regiment will be mustered out immediately after they are completed—say at 10 o'clock to-morrow, (Tuesday,) and will be paid at the same time.

A prompt attendance is necessary to secure pay.

The members of the regiment will meet at this armory at 8 o'clock to-morrow, (Tuesday.)

By order, CHARLES ROOME, Colonel.

Theo. W. Morris, Adjutant.

MILITARY ORDERS.

The following orders have also been issued:

Headquarters, Twenty-second National Guard, S. N. Y., New-York, July 20, 1863.

General Orders No. —. I. C company, Capt. Post, and D company, Capt. Thornell, will relieve the detachment of this command on duty at the Twentieth Police Precinct to-morrow, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Capt. Post will receive any instructions which may be passed over to him, by Capt Remsen, in writing.

E company, Capt. Wilsey, and G company, Capt. Howland, will relieve the guard and A company now on duty at their headquarters to-morrow, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

II. Statements of missing camp equipage and baggage will be handed in at once to the Quartermaster at headquarters, when steps will be taken to recover the same.

III. Muster-out rolls will be prepared forthwith, and one copy of the muster-in rolls will be prepared and certified to by the company commanders. Blanks will be furnished by the Adjutant.

IV. All defective arms will be handed in forthwith to Ordinance Sergeant Adams, who will give receipts for same. Sergt. Adams will see that these arms are put in suitable condition without delay.

V. All members of the regiment not in the United States service at this time will report themselves to Lieut. Gilbert at headquarters, to-morrow, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

Lieut. Gilbert will have prepared a roll of such members, and return one copy of same to the Adjutant. By order,

(Signed) LLOYD ASPINWALL, Colonel Commanding.

Wm. J. A. McGrath, Adjutant.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Headquarters Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., July 21.

All officers of this regiment are hereby notified to appear in full fatigue at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, at 7 o'clock this morning. By order of

J. M. VARIAN, Colonel.

John Mason, Acting Adjutant.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Sixth regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. Mason, reached Pier No. 1, North River, yesterday afternoon, and at once disembarked and marched to the Seventh-avenue Arsenal, reporting to Maj.-Gen. Sandford.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH (BUFFALO) REGIMENT.

The Sixty-fifth regiment arrived in this City yesterday morning, from the seat of war, and soon after took the steamer *Corning* for Albany, *en route* for Buffalo.

THE FORTY-SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

The Forty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment arrived in the City about 11 o'clock last night, and immediately reported for duty to Gen. Dix, at his headquarters, No. 44 Bleecker-street.

Seventy-first Regiment Mustered Out To-day.—The Seventy-first regiment are mustered out to-day. A notice for the meeting of the members for that purpose will be found in the advertising columns.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Empire*, from Washington.—L. E. Chittenden, lady and two children and servant; Dr. Hatch; J. W. Graves, lady and child; J. M. Orme; J. D. Anderson; Mrs. Brown; Capt. Crossman, 3d Vermont Volunteers; E. J. Crossman; Moses Lewis; T. Eddy; Miss Jenny Mauzan(?); Mrs. Stevens and child; Mr. Savage; Mr. Farwell, and 7 in the steerage.

In schr. *Dragon*, from St. Thomas.—Capt. E. A. Payson and lady; W. W. Becker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 46 | Sun sets.... 7 26 | Moon sets.... 10 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 31 | Gov. Island..12 06 | Hell Gate.. 1 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 20.

Cleared.

Steamship Great Eastern, (Br.,) Paton, Liverpool, Howland & Aspinwall.

Ships Fidelia, Besling(?), Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; De Figlia, (Aust.,) Gjuranovich, Queenstown, [...]; Australia, (Pruss.,) Gottschalk, Valparaiso and Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey; John Clark, Latourette, Baltimore, Hicks & Bell; Maud, (Br.,) Abernethy, Liverpool, Murdock & Smythe.

Barks Wanderer, (Pruss.,) Beye, Antwerp, Wm. Salem & Co.; B. J. Cushing, Austin, Boston, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brigs Leviathan, Hoffses, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; S. Drummond, Conway, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company; J. Congdon, (Br.,) Forbes, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; George Baker, [...], Point a Petre, Jones & Lough; Undine, (Br.,) Hifferman, Jeremie, St. Domingo; Manual, Carlow, Salem, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners W. Gregory, Bucklin, Portsmouth, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; John Collins, Errickson, Baltimore; Ida Bliss, Bragg, Boston; J. & D. Cramer, Cook, west end of Long Island, Van Brunt & Slaght; L. A. May, Baker, Boston, Van Brunt & Slaght; Hudson, Warren, Boston, C. M. Barlow; Constitution, Stroud, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Mary Brewer, Wood, Thomaston, J. W. Haviland; S. N. Smith, Bissell, Newburyport, Merrill & Abbott; Panama, Kellam, Accomac, Va., Mercer & Parker; Albert Thomas, Thomas, Boston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Anna, Coggins, Portland, Jed Frye & Co.; J. L. Brown, Betell, Dover; Delaware, Crockett, Newburyport, W. S. Brown & Co.

Sloop H. Clay, Brockway, Hartford, H. S. Hackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand. 18th inst., at 7 A. M., 5 miles S. of Great Egg Harbor, was boarded by the Captain and crew, in a small boat, of the schr. Thomas Winans, Capt. Todd, who reported that on the previous evening, a schr.-rigged steamer, with apparently 20 to 30 men on board, steered toward him, in a suspicious manner, and supposing her to be a pirate he abandoned his vessel and watched their movements. During the night he saw the supposed pirate signaling another vessel or vessels; in the morning the suspected vessel was lying alongside the Winans, and left her about daylight. Several other vessels that were in company with him had all disappeared, which fact he could not account for. At the time Capt. Todd boarded the Empire he was on his way to his vessel. He did not request the Empire to run out to her, she then lying about 8 miles off shore. The suspected schr. was then only about 5 miles further out. Before the Empire passed out of sight, the Captain and crew had gone on board of their vessel and she was putting to the southward under full sail. Capt. Hunter, of the Empire, is under the belief that the Captain and crew of the Winans were intimidated by a schooner with a fishing party on board, and that what they supposed to be steam was only imagination.

Bark Balder, (Swed.,) Wickstrom, Gottenburg 50 ds., with iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig J. West, Hardison, Remedios 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Danforth Knowlton.

Brig Hudson, Griffin, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Brig Star Castle, (of Five Islands, N. S.,) Thompson, Cow Bay, C. B., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig S. B. Johnson, (Br.,) Shaw, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Don Juan, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. DeWolff.

Brig C. C. Van Horn, (Br.,) Merriman, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to D. R. DeWolff.

Schr. Surprise, (of Key West,) Rhodes, Key West 11 ds., with mdse. to Benner & Brown. July 15, lat. 33 28, lon. 78 45, was boarded by U. S. schr. Wm. Bacon, Commander Rogers, cruising.

Schr. Chase, Mills, Providence, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Tilt, Perritt, Eastport 8 ds., with laths to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Chief, Champlin, Norwich, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Enterprise, Gould, Providence.

Schr. Statesman, Nickerson, Fall River to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Benjamin Franklin, —, Taunton.

Schr. Hannah, Means, Millbridge 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Kate Walker, Jordan, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. J. F. Freeman, Freeman, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Ida L. Hayward, Baker, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Constitution, Stroud, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Velocity, Rich, Sippican, with lumber.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Bennett, Hartford.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamer City of Hudson.
Ships Ticonderoga and Columbia.
Bark C. D. Robbins.
Brig Ada.
Schooners Kent, G. H. Booth, and others.

Miscellaneous.

The Philadelphia via Delaware and Raritan Canal steamers have ceased running in consequence of a break at Ten-mile level.

The schooner Dragon, Capt. Jones, from St. Thomas 9th inst., arrived on Saturday, reports having sailed in company with Br. bark Jessie Campbell and Br. schr. H. Havelock. The steamer Whirlwind, Powers, for Arroyo, sailed 7th inst.; schr. B. E. Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed 8th.

The iron-clad Passaic, came down from the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon, and anchored in the North River.

Montevideo, May 30.—The brig Cronstadt, which sprung a leak on her voyage from Uruguay to this port, was sold at auction on the 19th inst., for $2,000.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas 8th inst., Danish ship Ins, (late American ship Globe,) for St. John, N. B., 11th inst.; Br. brig Ida Abbott, Cooper, for Turks Island in a few days; Mary Rodd, for Weymouth, N. S., in a few days; schr. Emporium, on a whaling cruise, to fall in a few days.

[PER AFRICA.]

Arrived from New-York—8th, Wasuita, Clyde; Arbutus, Flushing.

Sailed for New-York—May 11, Europa, fm. Whampoa; 10th, Rhyne, from Deal; Queen Mab, from Liverpool.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Von Laffert, Lehavern and Storfusten, at Cork; Arbutus, at Antwerp.

Arrived from Boston—Sachem, at Cronstadt; Thomas Whitney, at Deal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED TO me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN, ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., 5,500 PACKAGES OF PRIZE GOODS from the following vessels: ANNA, ALABAMA, ASCENSION, ALLIGATOR, CLOTILDA, CLARA DOLPHIN, L. DUDLEY, DIANA, EUGENIE, EAGLE, ELISHA BECKWITH, A. J. HODGE, HANDY, HORTENSE, LINNETT, IDA, JOE HANNER, JOHN WILLIAMS, JUMPER, MAGGIE FULTON, MATTIE, ROSALIE, RELAMPAGO, THERESA No. 2.

Consisting of as follows: Axes, Aguardiente, Alum, Borax, Boots, Bonnets, Brandy, Brooms, Bale Rope, Blankets, Coffee, Cotton Cards, Cotton Shirting and Sheetings, Cordials, Claret, Champagne, Calf Skins, Candles, Copperas, Crockery, Cutlasses, Combs, Copper, Charts, Chronometers, Dry Goods, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Epsom Salts, Envelopes, Groceries, Gin, Hardware, Iron, (bar and rod,) Lead, Liquors, Letter Paper, Nails, Olive Oil, Pails, Percussion Caps, Pepper, Pins, Perfumery, Quicksilver, Quadrants, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Caustic, Shot, Sardines, Salt, (fine and coarse,) Shovels, Spades, Sextants, Hickory, [...], Linen and Under-Shirts, Socks, (men's, women's and children's,) Sulphur, Twine, Tea, Tin and Tinware, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S CELEBRATED

MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*

"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.

Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.

F. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.

For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 106 and 108 Chambers-st.; COUSE & DeCAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st.; J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st.; GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st.; PLATT BRUSH, No. 221 Chambers-st.; BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 323 Greenwich-st.; HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 21 Murray-st.; BUNN & HERDER, No. 26 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st.; [...], THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st.; BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 138 Merchants'-row; G. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 138 Chambers-st.

ATTENTION, DISCHARGED OFFICERS OF THE TWO YEARS REGIMENTS.—Officers who enlisted as privates or non-commissioned officers, and were afterward promoted and then discharged by reason of expiration of term of service, can draw their bounty by calling on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 22d, 23d and 24th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at Room No. 29 American Hotel, corner Chambers-place and Broadway. Letters of inquiry answered free of charge, if addressed to Box No. 363 Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HOW THEY TREAT A United States soldier at the Navy-yard. After serving five years in New-Mexico, the advertiser, having returned to New-York, applied at the Navy-yard for work. The Commandant's reply was he had no work for discharged soldiers. The advertiser wishes to make it public, for we all know that where there are over 6,000 workmen, there could be room found for one discharged soldier. It is not a very good way to encourage enlistments.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The second Annual Festival of the A. P. A., advertised to take place on the 23d inst., is postponed for the present. Due notice will be given of the time to which it is postponed, as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed. THOMAS MINNIS, Sec.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEATLY FURnished cottage with beautiful large garden, 16 miles from New-York, near railroad station. For particulars apply immediately at No. 189 Mott-st., between Grand and Broome sts.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

For diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion. Loss of Power.
Loss of Memory. Difficulty of Breathing.
Weak Nerves. Trembling.
Horror of Disease. Wakefulness.
Dimness of Vision. Pain in the Back.
Hot Hands. Flushing of the Body.
Dryness of the Skin. Eruptions on the Face.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

invariably does.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

L

FEMALES. FEMALES. FEMALES.

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females

THE EXTRACT BUCHU

Is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea, or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES SECRET DISEASES

In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and

PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER Will accompany the medicine.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES From 8 to 20 years' standing, with NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

O

PHYSICIANS please notice. We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist. PREPARED IN VACUO.

BY H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole manufacturer of HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, 9th-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

D

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Address letters for information in confidence.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist.

Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Phila.

'S

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, Who endeavor to dispose OF THEIR OWN and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations. Helmbold's Genuine Extract Buchu. Helmbold's Genuine Extract Sarsaparilla. Helmbold's Genuine Improved Rose Wash. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Cut out this advertisement and send for it, AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

ΙΟΔΗΣ

IODINE WATER.

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

No remedy has ever come before the public so wonderful in its curative powers, so astounding in its results, in prominence as a Pure Solution, and its excellence as a Medicine, are attested by some of the most distinguished names known to science in America and Europe.

The amount of ability, zeal, and assiduity which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the Human System has not been exceeded in the instance of any other article in Materia Medica; and it is acknowledged to possess very great powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases, over which other remedies have little or no influence.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the information of high medical authority enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases; viz.: Scrofula, in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Heart Diseases, Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, Syphilis, in all its various and afflicting stages, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Diseases, and, in fact, all those distressing and afflicting maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition and impure atmosphere, &c.

That the public may be enlightened as to the nature and uses of Iodine, and be led to appreciate the benefits to be derived from this discovery, the outline of its history is herewith subjoined:

Iodine is an elementary body, discovered in the year 1812, by a soda-manufacturer, at Paris. Some years after, its therapeutic (curative) powers were tried; it was found valuable, it is now recognized as a standard remedy. It received its name from the Greek word which heads this advertisement.

Iodine exists in certain marine vegetables, particularly the fuci or common sea-weed, and in some fresh-water plants, among which are the water-cress, brooklime, and [...] water hemlock. In the animal kingdom, in the sponge, oyster, various polypi, &c. It is also found in the mineral kingdom; in certain salt springs; in a Mexican mineral combined with silver, and in the zinc ore of Silesia.

Iodine was first discovered in the United States in the water of the Congress Spring, Saratoga, by Dr. Wm. Usher. It has also been detected in various other mineral springs in this country and in Europe. Of all substances, sea-weeds are probably the most rich in producing Iodine, especially those growing in the deep sea, as the *Fucus Palmatus* of Linnaeus.

Iodine was first employed as a medicine in 1820, by Coindet, of Geneva, who obtained such striking results that its reputation soon spread, and it was employed in various diseases, and with the greatest advantage. Since that time it has been the subject of repeated experiments by savans all over the world, in the confident belief that as a therapeutic agent, it combined powers and properties more subtle and efficient than anything yet known in the catalogue of human benefits.

Nature seems to have made copious use of it herself as a physician, in preparing certain mineral springs, most esteemed for their wholesome properties; and it may safely be said that all the benefits derived from the drinking of the Congress and Saratoga waters in this country, the Salts of Piedmont, King's Well, at Bath, &c., is owing to the iodine they contain.

This principle, which was unknown until 1812, we find now regarded as a standard remedy, with the testimony of eminent physicians in every part of the world.

Dr. Coxwell, of Edinburgh, remarks: "As iodine acts as powerfully on the digestive tube, it should also affect the urinary organs, many of the members decidedly experienced these secondary effects. Moreover, since iodine acts not only upon the surface of the intestines, but also on that of the parts which open into them, on the *glands* of the mouth and stomach, it should increase the *salivary, gastric, pancreatic* and *biliary* secretions. It must, therefore, modify in a high degree the processes of *assimilation* and *nutrition* if properly employed. Should we not expect the best effects from it in disorders of the viscera, depending upon weakness and a congested state of these organs, in scrofula and similar affections?"

Dr. Alex. Manson, of Nottingham, England, in his interesting and highly instructive work on the effects of iodine, uses this language: "It possesses powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases over which other remedies have little or no influence. I have recommended it not from caprice or fondness of novelty, but because I have found the treatment by iodine much more efficacious than any other method with which I am acquainted in the following diseases, viz.: Bronchocele, or Goitre, Paralysis, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Scrofula, Scrofulous Opthalmia, Deafness, Dysphagia, White Swellings, and Distortions of the Spine, &c. I must say, that I am not without hope that in iodine we possess a remedy that bids fairer than any other to prevent the formation of tubercles, (in the lungs,) or to dissipate them in their incipient state."

It has been proved by Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, Orfila and others, that iodine enters into a number of the secretions, and it has been detected in the urine, sweat, milk and blood, but it does not accumulate in the system, as was proven by Drs. Manson, Dacquerel and Martin.

Iodine has the power of dissolving Mercury and Lead, and the presence of organic matter does not prevent these changes. It dissolves metallic mercury, and all the insoluble compounds which can possibly occur in the living body. Melsens is of the opinion that iodine acts curatively in these cases, by dissolving the fixed and insoluble salts between the metal and the organic tissues, and by forming a soluble compound, which passes off by the kidneys. Dr. Seguin, a French physician, speaks of it as [...] obstinate intermittents which have resisted quinine. Dr. Dusol mentions instances, among his cases, of patients in which is cured obstructed and painful menstruations. It has been affirmed in the London Lancet that, in cases of suppressed menstruation, iodine will frequently induce a healthy reaction under the most desperate circumstances.

The use of Iodine in Neuralgia has been of the utmost benefit. A patient, whose life had been embittered for five years with *neuropathic maladies*, and who suffered at the time from a very painful affection of the head and neck, with occasional and frequent pain of the arms and legs, was effectually cured, and within six weeks completely cured, after arsenic, mercury, and most of the narcotics, had been prescribed in vain. In different forms of rheumatism, iodine has been given with the greatest success. When rheumatism assumes a chronic form, or if there should exist a tendency of syphilitic taint, no remedy is equal to iodine. In glandular enlargements, and morbid growth, the power of iodine is highly esteemed. In induration, or enlargement, of the Liver or Spleen, where mercury has failed or is inadmissible, iodine forms the best recourse.

Dr. Horace Green, President of the New-York Medical College, observes:

"An increased nutrition of the body, or *embonpoint*, is the frequent result of the employment of iodine; the patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid." He further says: "In the administration of iodine in follicular diseases, I have found, almost invariably, a specific effect produced upon the organs of secretion, by the use of the medicine, and equally salutary are the effects produced, ordinarily, in the digestive organs."

The tonic operation of iodine is evinced by its strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite, which are among the most constant effects of its use.

The great objection to the use of iodine as a medicine hitherto has been its supposed insolubility in water, and of the necessity of administering it in combination with some other substances, calculated either to neutralize the wholesome effects of the prescription or to do an unexpected mischief, there seemed to be no way of introducing *pure iodine* into the system, and thus realizing all the benefits of which its use might be susceptible, until Dr. Henry Anders, a Chemist and Physician of this City, discovered the extraordinary secret of dissolving iodine in pure water. (*See Certificates.*)

It is in Scrofulous diseases that the most astonishing results have been accomplished by the use of iodine. We are indebted to the eminent Dr. Lugol, of Paris, for the most extended and valuable researches in the use of iodine in the different forms of Scrofula. This physician began a systematic course of treatment with this remedy in the St. Louis Hospital, Paris, in 1827. He made known his results in three memoirs, published in 1829, '30, '31, *which he infers that the most astonishing results may be anticipated, if iodine could be dissolved in pure water.*

These memoirs give the details of a success which would stagger belief, were not the results substantiated by Committees of distinguished physicians of the French Royal Academy of Sciences. The most happy results are also recorded of the treatment of Rheumatism, both chronic and acute; and in Syphilis, where the distress and agony were almost unendurable, the patients have been relieved in an exceedingly short time. Many cases of White Swelling have been cured, and in some, where much disorganization had occurred, and the loss of a whole limb was apprehended, yet the use of iodine arrested the destructive process, and the limbs were preserved.

Consumption, or *scrofula pulmonalis*, is generally considered as closely allied to Scrofula. In fact it is often called "*Scrofula of the lungs.*" In scrofulous families, members, especially children, die from disease in the chest, and reciprocally in families affected with pulmonary tubercles, the children die of scrofulous disease. [...] a family is scrofulous when scrofulous disease cause a greater mortality than pulmonary tubercles; and it is tuberculous when tuberculization of the lungs cuts off a larger number than other scrofulous diseases. These tubercles are a production of the same character, and require the same course of treatment for their successful eradication. It is a well-demonstrated fact that consumption has been and CAN be cured when taken in the primary stages, and, although it is impossible to cure it in its last stage, great alleviation of distress and of oppression in the chest has resulted from the use of Iodine Water.

The evidence of the success of this medicine, and the facts enumerated above, we will be pleased to show to any one who will call at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

TESTIMONIALS.

Certificate of Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist, after analyzing Anders' Iodine Water:

I have analyzed the Iodine Water prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state; the preparation by Dr. Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the Water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

Dr. Henry Anders: The sample of Iodine Water tested by me I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water.

Respectfully yours, JAMES C. BOOTH.

To these may be added the remarks of the *American Medical Monthly*, edited by Edward H. Parker, A. M., M. D.

"Iodine Water.—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this City, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but that the solution is a very weak one, containing, in fact, 1-7,000 part of iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water, and may be made as strong as three-fourths of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a decidedly brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have seen a copy of the report of an analysis made by Dr. Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure iodine in water." It is a question of interest, by no means unworthy of investigation, what may be the therapeutical value of this preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure iodine into the system, without combination with any other substance, important results may follow. Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing iodine."

Other testimonials may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

Price $1 per bottle; [...]. Sold by druggists.